The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6084 第六千零八十四號 光緒丁丑年四月十七日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, 1877. 禮拜二 英五月二十九號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 28, Deucalion, British str., 1,639, R. J. Brown, Shanghai 18th May, and Foochow 26th, Tea.—Butterfield & Swire.

May 28, Magpie, British gunboat, Commander Charles V. Anson, from Macao.

May 28, Dauphin, French brig, 337, E. Lelionnixis, Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals.—Order.

May 28, Moorhen, British gunboat, Lieut.-Commander John Hope, Manila 24th May.

May 28, Shen-chi, Chinese gunboat, Wade, Canton 28th May.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, May 28th.

China, German steamer, for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Benarty, British steamer, for Foochow.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Oceanic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Ceres, German bark, for Quinhon.

Departures.

May 28, Nyassa, Brit. ship, for London.
May 28, Oceanic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
May 28, Benarty, Brit str., for Foochow.
May 28, Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
May 28, Villa de Rivadavia, Span. bark, for Manila.
May 28, Alphington, Brit. bk., for Touron.
May 28, China, German str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Deucalion*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Ningpo, &c.:—1 Cabin and 34 Chinese.
Per *Benarty*, str., for Foochow:—20 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila:—3 Cabin and 106 Chinese.
Per *Oceanic*, str., for Yokohama, &c.:—831 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ceres*, for Quinhon:—6 Chinese.

Reports.

The French brig *Dauphin* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 29th March, and had fresh breezes and variable winds to lat. 24 0 S. and long. 161 E., then variable and light winds to port.

The British steamship *Deucalion* reports left Shanghai on 18th May, and had fine weather to Foochow, where arrived on the 20th. On the 21st and 22nd had rain. Left Foochow on the 26th, and had fine weather and N. Easterly winds to port.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.
17, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
17, Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
18, Hammonia, German bark, from Chefoo.
19, Tientsin, British str., from Newchwang.
20, Sea Gull, Amer. str., from wreck Japan.
20, Arabella, British bark, from Hongkong.
20, Oceanus, German sch., from Newchwang.
21, Killarney, British str., from Hongkong.
21, Hwai-Yuen, Chinese str., from H'kong.
22, Namoa, British steamer, from Coast Ports.
22, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
23, Hochung, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

May— DEPARTURES.
17, Frohlich, German bark, for Keelung.
17, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
17, Yesso, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
18, Chefoo, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
18, Norna, British steamer, for Hongkong.
19, Yangtsze, British str., for Hongkong.
20, Carl Ludwig, German brig, for Formosa.
21, Carmelita & Ida, Ger. bark, for Keelung.
22, Julie Reitz, British schooner, for Chefoo.
22, Killarney, British str., for Coast Ports.
22, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
23, Hwai Yuen, Chinese str., for Amoy, &c.
23, Douglas, British str., for Coast Ports.
23, Capilla, Swedish bark, for Amoy.

BANGKOK SHIPPING.

April— ARRIVALS.
16, S. Pakket, Dutch bark, from Singapore.
17, Celestial, British steamer, from S'gapore.
17, Golden Horn, Brit. str., from Hongkong.
17, Alice Mary, Brit. bark, from Hongkong.
18, Eebo, British bark, from Hongkong.
22, Bangkok, British str., from Singapore.
22, Aarhuus, French 3-m. sch., from Java.
22, Palestine, British bark, from Hongkong.
22, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., from Singapore.
23, Stanfield, British bark, from Singapore.
23, Roderick Hay, Brit. bark, from Singapore.
23, M. Henriette, French brig, from S'gapore.
24, Marie, German brig, from Singapore.
25, B. Taylor, British 3-m. sch., from S'pore.
26, Alex. Newton, British bark, from S'pore.
27, Margrethe, German bark, from Batavia.
27, Pernambuco, British str., from Hainan.
28, B. Yong Seng, Brit. str., from Singapore.
28, Mikado, German bark, from Bamburg.
28, Hei-choeng, British bark, from Java.
28, Oscar Videl, British bark, from Java.
28, Hieronymus, British brig, from Java.
28, Surcouf, French gunboat, from Saigon.
May—
1, Hermine, German bark, from Singapore.
1, Altha, German brig, from Java.
3, Didmant, German bark, from Java.
3, Garmouth, British schooner, from S'pore.
5, Danube, British str., from Hongkong.
6, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., from Singapore.
7, Bangkok, Siamese str., from Singapore.
7, Telli, German bark, from Swatow.
9, Dale, British steamer, from Europe.

April— DEPARTURES.
19, Zamboanga, Spanish str., for Hongkong.
19, Gunga, French steamer, for Hongkong.
20, Livingstone, German bark, for Hongkong.
20, Rosa Böttcher, German bark, for H'kong.
20, Tilee, German bark, for Singapore.
23, Celestial, British steamer, for Singapore.
24, Rajanattanuhar, Brit. str., for Hongkong.
24, M. Selebau, Danish bark, for Hongkong.
25, Bangkok, British steamer, for Singapore.
25, Victory, British brig, for Hongkong.
29, Hieronymus, Ger. bark, for Hongkong.
30, Surcouf, French gunboat, for Saigon.
30, Rhoda, British bark, for Hongkong.
May—
1, Golden Horn, British str., for Hongkong.
1, B. Yong Seng, British str., for Singapore.
2, Japan, German brig, for Hongkong.
4, S. Pakket, Dutch bark, for Hongkong.
7, Pernambuco, British str., for Hongkong.
9, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., for Singapore.
9, Alex. Newton, British bark, for H'kong.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Loyola	Manila	Mar. 31
Antipodes	Hongkong	Apr. 1
Ella	Iloilo	Apr. 3
Hypatia	Cebu	Apr. 3
Osburgha	Hiogo	Apr. 5
J. H. Bowers	Swatow	Apr. 7
Merlin	Swatow	Apr. 7
Peep o'Day	Hongkong	Apr. 8
Jesse Isabel	Manila	Apr. 12

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV OTTO DRISHAUS has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st of January, 1876.

PASEDAG & Co.

1m 769 Amoy, 12th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY opened a BRANCH of our Firm at AMOY in connection with that of Swatow. Mr. M. G. SCOTT will act as our Agent.

LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

2m 741 Swatow, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at AMOY as AGENT for the Firm of LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

M. G. SCOTT.

2m 742 Amoy, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE MEHTA'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April last. Our Firm now consists of Mr. ROOSTUMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MEHTA and Mr. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE WOONWALLA.

R. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co.

2w 764 Hongkong, 17th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day OPENED a BRANCH of our FIRM at AMOY. Mr. F. F. ELWELL will act as our AGENT at that Port.

RUSSELL & Co.

1m 692 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, 16th April, 1877. [3m 590

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.

YORICK JONES MURROW, Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS.
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 430

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. & O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to

A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.

517 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

tf 1857 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. Hoppius, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. — A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. — Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 8, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, Hollywood Road.

528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

TO LET, (With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

tf 795]

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Also,

"FAIRLEA," WEST POINT, now in the occupation of Dr. DENNYS. These Premises may be divided, the Lower Storey having an entirely separate Entrance and Garden. Gas, Water, Stabling, and Tennis Lawn.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.

Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, late in the occupation of The Borneo Company, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

tf 730 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE. Possession from the 1st June next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

760 Hongkong, 17th May, 1877.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK, at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

332 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND ......£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1877 share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

43 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 30th May, 1877, at 11 o'Clock A.M., the BALANCE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late Firm of Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co., comprising:—Russian ROPE, SEIZING STUFF, SPUNYARN, WHITE and TARRED LINES, GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE, Manila ROPE, GALVANIZED and IRON CHAIN, assorted sizes, HUBBUCK'S PAINT OIL and Assorted PAINTS, CANVAS, RAVEN DUCK, Patent and Ordinary BLOCKS, HOLLOW-WARE, HARDWARE, PAINT BRUSHES, BUNTING, ENSIGNS, DECK-LIGHTS, Patent LOGS, MAST-HOOPS, TALLOW, WHITE BEANS, and a variety of other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery in Bank Notes.

820 Hongkong, 29th May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 30th day of May, 1877, at Noon, on Board, the Hulk

"CHASE,"

lately used as the Gunpowder Depôt, as she now lies in this Harbour, off Stonecutters' Island, with one ANCHOR and CHAIN.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer, and the Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

765 Hongkong, 18th May, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned,

TO-MORROW,

the 30th May, 1877, at Noon, at the Godowns of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,—

43 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, 400lbs. each, ex Steamships *Kashgar*, *Gwalior*, and *Adria* (more or less damaged by Sea Water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY, Auctioneer.

819 Hongkong, 29th May, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 30th May, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Broadbear, Anthony & Co.,—

THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS of the late Firm of BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.

TERMS.—Cash only, on fall of the hammer in Bank-notes or Cheque.

804 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1435 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1878.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. ($33\frac{1}{3}$%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF COPE BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

COPES' GOLDEN CLOUD.
COPES' BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
COPES' SMOKING MIXTURE.
COPES' PEERLESS CIGARETTES.
COPES' BOUQUET CIGARETTES.
COPES' FAIRY CIGARETTES.
COPES' FANCY BRILLIANTS.
COPES' WHIFFS.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1877. [4w 809

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE:—

T. AND D. HENRY'S CANVAS.
WOODBERRY'S American COTTON CANVAS.
MANILA (Santa Mesa) ROPE, Assorted Sizes.
GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE, from 1 inch to 5 inches.
HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE.
HOTH'S TARRED LINES, from 6 Thread to 24 Thread.
HAMBRO LINES, STICK LINES.
SPUNYARN, &c.
FROST'S (English) SEIZING, in Hanks, Assorted.
FROST'S WHITE LINES.
DEEP SEA LEADLINES.
HAND LEADLINES.
PATENT SIGNAL HALLIARDS.
LOGLINES, FISHING LINES, &c.
WIRE SEIZING, Assorted Sizes.
SQUEEJEES. Ship's SCRAPERS.
PORT LIGHTS and DECK LIGHTS.
SIDE LIGHTS and MASTHEAD LAMPS.
Saloon Suspension LAMPS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Ruby, Green, and White.
MARLINGSPIKES, SAIL and ROPING NEEDLES.
COTTON WASTE.
WHITE FLAX PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEETS, all sizes.
WIRE and HAIR TUBE BRUSHES.
CASTOR OIL.
TALLOW.
PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION PAINT.
PAINT BRUSHES, all sizes.

THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON'S PAINTS and OILS.

HUBBUCK'S TURPENTINE.
HUBBUCK'S Pale BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S RAW LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BRIGHT VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S COPAL VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S FRENCH POLISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S RED LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S YELLOW PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S RED PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BLUE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S FINE PAINTS, in 1lb. Tins.
HUBBUCK'S Patent & White Zinc DRIERS.

AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, in Barrels (200 lbs. each).
Canned MEATS, SOUP and BOUILLI SOUPS, &c.
OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds.
MACKEREL, SALMON BELLIES, and TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.
&c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE, of 20 HORSE-POWER NOMINAL, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condensers and Tubular Boiler. Consumption 2 tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs. MATTHEW, PAUL & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late Firm of RUSSELL and STURGIS, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to MORRIS & RAY.

497 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

The above steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872, by Messrs. DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and her machinery and boiler were made by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co. under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water, and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new sails, rigging, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her engines and boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet, Beam 26 feet 8 inches; Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches; Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4½ inches.
GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100A at Lloyds'.
RIG.—Brig Rigged.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)
DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.
SPEED.—Eight Knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of Coals per 24 Hours.
BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons Coals.
CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry, and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's Patent High and Low Pressure Engines of 90 Horse-power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.
PROPELLER.—Bessemer steel of 4 blades, with one spare set of blades.
WINCH.—One Steam Winch, with Donkey Boiler on deck.
BOILER.—One horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

498 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN CHINESE HOUSES, situated on QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A GATLING GUN, in splendid working order.

For Particulars, apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG.

593 Hongkong, 18th April, 1877.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

YEE SUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

719 Hongkong, 9th May, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.

H. E. WODEHOUSE, Hon. Sec., V. R. C.

7d 786 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN, PRACTICAL PIANO MANUFACTURER, REPAIRER, and TUNER, begs leave to inform the Community of Hongkong of his arrival at this Port on a visit, and that he is now prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, &c., at MODERATE CHARGES, during his short stay.

Orders left in care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

789 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

THE CURRENCY MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POPE HENNESSY, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

In brief, the Memorial draws attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Currency, and requests that no Legislation may be made which would jeopardise or postpone the advent of a clean, undefaced British Dollar for Hongkong, which it is understood that every one in the Colony, Native as well as Foreign, (the Shroffs alone excepted) earnestly desires.

The original Memorial, to which have been attached the Signatures of over 150 Bankers, Merchants, Professional Men, Engineers, Manufacturers, Traders, and others, lies at the Office of Messrs. SHARP & Co., Bank Buildings, where Printed Copies may be obtained.

Copies also lie for signature at several of the Banks, Clubs, Stores, and Hotels. [787

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. F. PANIZZA, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

References from many well-known Residents.

EVENING PARTIES ATTENDED.

Orders sent to care of Messrs. KRUSE & Co. will meet with immediate attention.

794 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable WIDOW, as ATTENDANT on CHILDREN or an INVALID LADY proceeding to Europe. Good References. Address "A. B." care of *Daily Press* Office.

694 Hongkong, 4th May, 1877.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT IN HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong 23rd May, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

3m 777 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Shareholders in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

4m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the "GWALIOR," leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed TO LONDON, via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

20d 739 Hongkong, 14th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that the Charter of our Steam-launch "CUM SING" (plying between Peddar's Wharf and Tsam-sa-chui), by Mr. BUXOO, will expire on the 30th instant, after which date the said Launch will ply on the same route on our own account; having no connection whatever with the late Charterer.

The Fare will be as usual until further notice.

WING KEE & Co., Praya Central.

669 Hongkong, 29th April, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

T. ALGAR, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED, 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

201

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DRYAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,............$1.50
Neatly Bound,............$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

Intimations.

FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship "ELGIN,"

Captain Millar, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

813 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship "TAIWAN,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

815 Hongkong, 29th May, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "PEARL"

will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MAN HING CHAN.

816 Hongkong, 29th May, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship "DANUBE,"

A. Clancby, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 2nd prox. at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

817 Hongkong, 29th May, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A1 British Bark "GLAMIS,"

John Key, Master, will leave this as above on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

814 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

On and after the 1st of June next, and until further notice, a WORD RATE will be adopted on the Correspondence between HONGKONG and ALL PLACES in CHINA and JAPAN, thus only making the number of words actually sent chargeable.

The following Rates will be charged:—

CHINA.
To AMOY ....30 Cents per Word.
To SHANGHAI ....40 Cents per Word.

JAPAN.
To NAGASAKI and other places .... 80 Cents per Word.

For Telegrams to Japan BEYOND NAGASAKI should be added the rates of transmission on the Japanese Government lines, viz.:—

ALL PLACES, except Hakodati, First 20 Words, $2; Every Additional 10 Words, $1.

HAKODATI, First 20 Words, $4; Every Additional 10 Words, $2.

Words containing MORE THAN 10 LETTERS will be charged as TWO WORDS.

Rates of Tariffs will follow.

A. SUENSON, Superintendent.

7d 818 Hongkong, 29th May, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S CONSULTING and OPERATING ROOMS will be on the Ground-floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

tf 808 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH GOODS, 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP *WESTERN CHIEF*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

7d 810 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Elgin* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk by the Undersigned and stored in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Japan unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

7d 805 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

BARQUE *HOPE*, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

803 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

BARQUE *CAURA*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Barque *Caura*, Thiemer, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

779 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

BARQUE *CHINAMAN*, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

778 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

GERMAN BARK *IRIS*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

tf 771 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or,

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1877.

A RATHER singular announcement is made by one of the Manila journals. It says that a Chinaman has just arrived there who has been several times before "with the object of buying timber for works which are to be undertaken on a large portion of the coast of China. It is intended to construct there a railway of great length, and Philippine timber is to serve for sleepers." Manila hardwood has long been in demand in China, and it would make excellent sleepers for a railway; but where is this lengthy line to be laid? No suggestion has been made of the construction of any line along the coast, and we are at a loss to know how the rumour originated in Manila. It is true that it has been stated that the Chinese Government intend to continue the Shanghai and Woosung railway as far as Soochow; but the report wants confirmation, and even if true the line would not be one of great length, and it is certainly not on the sea coast. At the same time it is quite possible that an agent of the Chinese Government has been to Manila to purchase timber for the extension of the Woosung railway. That little line has yielded such satisfactory results that there is every reason to believe it will be extended to Soochow. The railway has met with no opposition from the people, and the officials greatest objection to it seemed to consist in the fear that it would be foreign owned property. Now that it has been acquired by Government their prejudices against it have been sensibly modified, and no doubt the fact that it has proved a paying speculation has had its due share in producing this result. Had the first railway in China turned out a pecuniary failure there would have been small hope of their general introduction being accomplished for a long time to come. Great credit is due to the projectors of the pioneer line for selecting a good route and for the determination with which they carried out their scheme.

A SHORT time back we noticed some remarks by Messrs. LITTLE & Co., in their review of the tea season of 1876, bearing upon the increased consumption of Indian tea in the United Kingdom. In his commercial report on Shanghai, recently issued, Sir WALTER MEDHURST takes occasion to comment upon the same subject. Fifteen years ago the growth of tea in India was, he says, regarded in the light of an experiment rather than as a movement destined in a short time to furnish one of the main staples of the country's exports. Nor was it anticipated, when the first plantations under European supervision were laid down in Assam, that the Indian tea would so speedily come into serious competition with the China leaf. This has, however, been the case. The export of tea from Calcutta has grown from 1,300,000lb. in 1861 to 25,000,000lb. in 1875, it was, we believe, some 30,000,000lb. last year, and it will probably be about 35,000,000 lb. this year. Consul MEDHURST is evidently of opinion that the increase in the production of Indian tea shows not only that it has become a formidable rival to the product of China, but that it almost induces the idea that if no change is made in the mode of cultivation or packing it is a mere question of time when China will be ousted from the field entirely. The statistics show that while up to 1875 the increased demand for tea in Great Britain was shared by both China and India in that year the consumption of China tea was for the first time stationary, the whole increase going to India. It is plain that Sir WALTER MEDHURST fully believes that China tea will continue to decline in comparative importance. The Indian tea growers have some great advantages on their side, and are much more enterprising than the Chinese, who are notoriously careless both in firing and packing. There is no reason or inducement for British merchants to come to China for tea, if they can obtain the article of better quality from a nearer market, more especially when it is grown in British dominions. The Chinese cannot hope to hold their own in competition with Indian producers if they will persist in their present practices. They must leave off mixing the teas, putting in an undue proportion of dust, and they must pay more attention both to the firing and packing the leaf. It is questionable, indeed, whether the mischief has not already been done, and their hold on the English market permanently loosened.

The *Moorhen*, 4 screw gunboat, Lieutenant-Commander John Hope, arrived here yesterday from Manila.

The P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at six o'clock yesterday morning.

The agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell and Co.) inform us that the steamer *Gordon Castle* left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant.

We understand that St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church will not be ready for opening on the 1st proximo, as was originally hoped and intended.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Amazone* left Saigon on Saturday, the 26th inst., at noon, for this port, and passed Cape St. James at 4 p.m.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received that the steamer *Juan*, which left here for Cooktown on the 7th instant, arrived there on the 25th. The vexatious stringency of the quarantine laws is shown by the fact that although she had perfect health on board a quarantine of sixteen days was imposed on her.

We are informed by the agent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the new duplicate cable with India was opened on Sunday for the transmission of telegrams. A new map has been issued by the company showing the connection of the different telegraph systems. Proposed cables are marked from Aden to the Mauritius and the Cape, from Shanghai to Yokohama and San Francisco, from Brisbane to the Feejees, from Panama to Callao and Valparaiso, and one on two smaller ones.

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 23rd May:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	45	58
Friday	30	327
Saturday	31	108
Sunday	57	Sunday
Monday	41	234
Tuesday	20	16
Wednesday	22	172
Total	246	910

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening:—

March and Fanfare		Buckhardt.
Overture	"Stabat Mater"	Mercadante.
Potpourri	"Giovanni d'Arco"	Verdi.
Valse	"Juristen Ball Tänze"	Strauss.
Selection	"Norma"	Bellini.
Galop Militaire	"Gallant and Gay"	Carroll
	"God Save the Queen."	

E. P. HURST, Conductor.

A memorial, signed by most of the leading members of the Portuguese community and by Bishop Raimondi, praying for the pardon of M. J. Rozario, now undergoing a sentence of five years' hard labour in Victoria Gaol for obtaining money under false pretences from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, has been presented, through Mr. Romano, the Portuguese Consul, to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor. The memorial set forth that the prisoner sinned more from ignorance than from an intention to do wrong, re-called the jury's recommendation to mercy, and represented that his family and some very aged relatives, entirely dependent upon his exertions, had been reduced to abject want through his imprisonment. After consideration, the prayer of the memorial was refused.

They are talking about a newly-discovered Intra-Mercurial Planet. We are watching the last discovered Extra-Mercurial Planet. It is called "Gladstone."—*Punch.*

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *National Zeitung* alleges that the much boasted circular Russian ships or "Popoffkas" have turned out failures, and that they are to be "converted" into another form.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In your article on the currency question this morning you have fallen into error in stating that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce meeting stated that the communication from the Government was marked "private." I was Chairman of the meeting referred to, and my recollection of what occurred is that I remarked to a speaker who had mentioned that the Chamber did not represent the public, and that a meeting of the public ought to have been called, that with that the Chamber had nothing to do, as the Chamber had been addressed and had to reply on behalf of itself.

The letter from the Colonial Government was not marked "private," and I must have been misunderstood if any remark of mine gave an impression that it was.—Yours faithfully,

W. KESWICK.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to direct the special attention of His Excellency the Governor to the following from your police reports in this morning's paper?

In the case in which a woman was charged with purchasing a girl for the purposes of prostitution, Inspector Lee said the girl had completely changed her story. He was of opinion that the authorities of the Tung Wah Hospital had allowed the witness to be tampered with.

It will naturally occur to His Excellency to ask what on earth the Tung Wah or any other hospital had to do with the matter, and it would be well to suggest to him the advisability of seeking for information as to the objects and aims of this institution elsewhere than from the Registrar-General.—Yours, &c.,

S.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL.

The following is the report of the Hongkong Temperance Hall Committee:—

The Committee of the Hongkong Temperance Hall have to lay before the subscribers a Statement of Accounts for the period ending 30th April, 1877. The amount of subscriptions and donations received is \$1,086.31. The sum of \$868.45 has been expended in furniture, and \$200 on a pianette. Nearly 20 per cent., or say \$168.45, has been written off for depreciation of the general furniture, and the account now stands at \$900. The sum of \$236.10 has been expended in special expenses, which include sundry repairs, carpentering, gasfitting, &c., and gratuities to the present manager in lieu of any fixed pay. Of this sum the committee have written off \$153.05. The working account shows a profit of \$41.06, but unpaid accounts amount to \$176.51. Profit and loss account shows a debit in consequence of the sums written off furniture and special expenses exceeding the profit on the working account. The committee feel generally satisfied with the result of the first year's experiment, and hope for active co-operation on the part all who are able to give it: the hall is evidently much appreciated by those who frequent it. The entertainments have, as a rule, been well attended, and the committee desire to express their hearty thanks to those who have taken part in them, and to invite all who are willing to do so to assist. The committee would mention that donations books, magazines, and papers for the reading room will be very acceptable. They desire to express their thanks to the proprietors of the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* for papers supplied free. The committee feel confident that they may make a further appeal to the liberality of the community in support of the institution.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

28th May.

BEFORE CHARLES MAY, ESQ.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Li Achun, late a Police Court punka coolie, was charged by Li Acheon, servant to Mr. J. P. McEuen, Deputy Superintendent of Police, with entering the compound of the Superintendent's quarters and stealing his master's over coat from a bamboo, on which it had been hung out to dry with other garments.

The prisoner said he was on the premises to see one of the Police Court coolies. He did not intend to steal the coat; it fell, and he was placing it on the bamboo again, when Mr. McEuen's servant saw him.

The prisoner got the benefit of the doubt and was discharged.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Low Ayow, a barber, living at Wanchi, charged Ng Akwai, a boy, with being a suspicious character.

Complainant said he was in his family house, next door to his shop, when he heard some one say his shop was broken into. He employed two men in the shop, but without his knowledge they had gone out. He went down and found that the shop doors had been lifted from their hinges and that the prisoner was in the shop. He called a constable and gave him into custody.

Leung Hing Hee, shopman next door, gave corroborative evidence.

The prisoner said he heard that his mother was dead, and he went to the shop to procure some cash to enable him to pay his passage home.

He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and to be flogged ten strokes.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.

Lieut. Farmer, 28th Regiment, charged Lew Asam, a servant to Captain Davis with stealing from his drawer the sum of \$6, on Friday morning last.

The prosecutor said that he was quartered at Murray Barracks. The prisoner was boy to Captain Davis. On Friday morning his boy came to him and asked him if he had taken any money out of his drawer. He replied that he had not. His boy kept the keys, and he said he had missed a \$1 and a \$5 note from the drawer. From what the boy said subsequently witness gave the prisoner into custody.

Li Aching, a servant to the prosecutor, said that at nine a.m. on Friday last he went to his master, and on returning found the drawer open and closed it. He noticed the prisoner leaving the room and asked him what he was doing. Prisoner replied he was taking some of his master's clothes out to air. Witness took no notice of the circumstance then, but in the evening on going to the drawer, he discovered that out of a sum of \$32, a \$5 note had been taken away. He suspected the prisoner and watched him. On Saturday he was told that the prisoner went to a cook-shop and changed a \$5 note. He thereupon asked the prisoner if he did not take money out of his master's drawer. Prisoner denied that he had, and witness then told him that he had heard that he changed a \$5 note in a cook-shop and asked him where he got it from. Prisoner replied that he got it from his friend Abee. The next morning he told his master his suspicions, and his master questioned the prisoner, who then denied changing a \$5 note, but subsequently, on being questioned by Captain Davies, he acknowledged that he had changed one. He also said he got the note from Abee. Witness went out with the prisoner to find the man he said he received the note from. While they were out prisoner said it was not Abee, but Apo he got the money from. No one of this name could be found, and prisoner was given into custody. There is a door leading from Lieut. Farmer's room to that of Captain Davis.

Ho Apo, servant to Lieut. Lindsell, said that on Saturday evening the prisoner invited him and another to the theatre. When they left they went to a cook-shop in the Hollywood Road and there he saw the prisoner change a \$5 note. The prisoner having invited them paid all expenses. On returning he remarked, not knowing any money had been lost, that they had had a good spree at the expense of the prisoner. Li Aching asked him what money prisoner had changed, and witness replied that he had changed a \$5 note at the cook shop.

Ho Abee, the cookshop accountant, proved the changing of the \$5 note by the prisoner.

The prisoner said he had lent \$5 to Abee and had been paid back. Apo was present when he received the money and asked him to lend it to him. He did so, and it was returned to him on Saturday. He could not now find Apo.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

STEALING A CAT.

Ho Aming, a coolie, was charged by Sen Ang, a brothel-keeper, with stealing her cat from the back door.

The prisoner, who said another man picked up the cat, was fined \$1 for the unlawful possession of it.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Li Asbing, a coolie, charged by P.C. 196, with the unlawful possession of two empty opium chests, was fined 50 cents.

STEALING WOOD.

Lo Ahong, a coolie, charged by Cheung Afoo, a firewood dealer, with stealing some of his wood, was sentenced to forty-eight hours' solitary confinement in gaol.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Munro, a seaman on the British ship *Canaan*, was charged with drunkenness and drawing a knife to P.C. White.

The prisoner, who said he did not know what he was doing, being drunk at the time, was fined \$1.

Manuel Gomes, a steward, unemployed, charged with drunkenness, was fined 50 cents.

Hermann Kook, a seaman on board of the German bark *Ellen Rickmers*, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness, and ordered to pay 50 cents for chair hire.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Chung Ang, a chair coolie, was charged by P.C. 401, with creating a disturbance in Bridges Street and with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty. Prisoner was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.

Lam Atsoi, a servant in the China Dispensary, summoned Anna P. Seabra, a widow woman, residing at No. 1, Old Bailey Street, for allowing an unmuzzled ferocious dog to be at large which bit him and tore his trowsers.

The complainant said he was going with a letter to Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler, when the dog flew at him.

Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler said that the dog was an ill-tempered one, and on three occasions had attacked him, and he had complained to the owner several times. The owner promised that the dog should be sent away.

Fined \$1, and ordered to pay \$1.25 cents to the complainant as compensation.

A PICKPOCKET.

Wong Achi, a coolie, was charged by Choi Aleong, a head coolie, with picking his pocket of a dollar whilst he standing at a bean curd stall in Taiwan-street, and also with assaulting him on the head with a brass-ended bamboo smoking pipe.

A coal coolie corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor, and the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SALE OF CHILDREN.

Wong Alen and Chun Aho, two married women, were charged with offering for sale a child four years of age, named Acboy.

P.C. 222 said he saw the second prisoner in Market street offering the child for sale, and he asked her where she got him, and she said a woman gave her the child to sell, and led him to the first prisoner, who admitted that she had, and he took them into custody.

The first prisoner said the great floods at Canton had washed the mother and child out of their home and they had no place to go to, and they would be glad to get rid of the child. She therefore took the child with the view of finding a house for it in Hongkong.

The case was remanded until the 29th instant.

ROBBING A HOSPITAL.

Chan Aluk, unemployed, was charged by the watchman at the Tung Wah Hospital with stealing two jackets and a pair of trowsers from the hospital and having them concealed under his own at 6 a.m. this morning. The prisoner had been visiting a friend in the hospital.

He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Chan Afuk, a coolie, was charged by P.C. 74 with conducting a gambling table at the Yow-mah-tee bamboo shed erected for a theatre. The prisoner, it appears, was convicted before, and now said he thought gambling at such theatres was allowed.

He was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour.

GAMBLING FIGHT.

Un Akwon and Hung Akam were charged with fighting over a gambling debt. The first was fined 50 cents, and the second was discharged.

SLEEPY WATCHMAN.

Ip Aki, a watchman, was found by Police-Sergeant George Hennessy fast asleep at 3 a.m. on his post at No. 1, Albany, and was fined \$3.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Choi Asam, a seaman, was charged with being an old offender, having been found at the Yow-mah-tee theatre.

The prisoner said he was employed on a junk. On enquiry being made the junk people said he only slept there. The junk having gone, the prisoner was ordered to be sent to Macao, and warned of the results if he came back again.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

28th May.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "LEICESTER."

Henry Davis Hopper, chief officer of the British ship *Leicester*, charged Thomas Bolldin, seaman on the vessel, with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting the carpenter on board on the 27th instant.

The prosecutor said yesterday from 7 to 11 p.m. the prisoner had not been on shore, but he got drunk and disorderly and assaulted the carpenter.

Alex. McPherson, the carpenter, said yesterday evening the prisoner struck him on the face severly because he would not give him money to procure drink with.

The prisoner said he was very drunk and did not know what he was doing.

The chief officer gave the prisoner a good character.

The prisoner was fined \$5; in default, ten days' imprisonment.

FOOCHOW.

H.M.S. *Mosquito* arrived from Wenchow on the 20th instant. She is now lying off the the Foreign Settlement abreast of the Custom House.

The *Deucalion* has the honour to be the first direct tea-laden steamer of the season. She was announced to sail for London on the 25th instant, but has, we understand, been unavoidably detained.

The Catholic Bishop of the Province of Fohkien desires it to be generally known that an orphanage for the reception of children has been opened in the buildings adjoining the Catholic Church at Amoy.

The Queen's Birthday was observed with becoming ceremony at this port; H.M.S. *Mosquito* and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s flagstaff were gaily decorated with bunting; while the Consulate and Banks closed their offices.

That excellent tea can be grown on low ground has just been demonstrated by the Catholic Bishop—Monsignor Gentili—in whose garden, situated between Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s and the Ice House, a few tea plants have, we learn, yielded a very creditable first crop.

Great inconvenience continues to be caused by the reluctance of Chinese shippers to take delivery of rice cargoes. There is also some apparent difficulty in obtaining boats, but this could, we think, be avoided by a little more promptitude in storing the grain after it has been declared at the Custom House.

The China Merchants' steamer *Hankwang* conveyed on her last trip from Shanghai a hulk which will be employed at Pagoda Anchorage for the reception of discharged cargo from the company's steamers. This will no doubt greatly facilitate the company's business and besides prove no small convenience to shippers.

It is rumoured that the little steamship *Taiwan* is likely to be replaced shortly by another and more powerful vessel. Also that a rival Chinese Company intend to place a second steamer on the same line. In view, however, of the existing traffic we are inclined to think that the venture would prove unprofitable to its promoters.

In former times it was, we believe, the fashion to say that tea only paid in a freshet year. It is possible that this saying originated, like many other common place remarks, in a certain well founded experience, and inasmuch as freshets were frequent, and profits on tea an almost ever-recurring event, the accepted conclusion was not after all so very remote. In these latter days, though quite familiarised with freshets, we regard profits on tea as in the dim and distant future.

The store of Messrs. Dunnill and Brockett was broken into on the early morning of the 23rd inst., and property to the value of nearly \$200 stolen therefrom. The thieves pierced the front wall of the building through thirteen inches of brick—a work of no small difficulty—and succeeded in carrying off all the booty within their reach. On the matter being reported to Mr. Everard, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, that gentleman took prompt measures to recover the property, but so far, we regret to learn, without success.

In our last issue we noticed an affray that had taken place a few days previously between two rival gangs of coolies in front of the premises recently occupied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company. One of the wounded combatants has since died, and his body was deposited for nearly twenty-four hours at the scene of action, surrounded by several hundred disconsolate relatives, all of whom professed to be interested in the satisfactory (query pecuniary) settlement of the affair. An inquest has since been held, but we are not informed as to its result.—*Foochow Herald.*

Moderate supplies of new Congou have been received during the week from the Pehling, Pan Yong, Suey Kut, Kien Ning, Sa Yune, Yung How, and other adjacent districts; but with the exception of a few contract chops of Pehling, and a chop of superior Pan Yong since settled at Tls. 40 per picul (short), not a single parcel of really fine leaf has yet arrived. The teas on offer comprise ordinary, medium to ordinary fine descriptions; and we regret to add that the quality is again most disappointing. Pehlings, Pan Yongs and Sa Yunes are admittedly second rate, while the yield from other districts is at best only equal to the growths of last season. Under these circumstances, it is somewhat surprising to find an active business in progress. Considerable shipments of these low class teas have been already effected—*via* Hongkong, and per steamship *Deucalion* to London direct; while a still large quantity has been secured by buyers either on terms to be subsequently arranged, or at prices which, allowing for the higher exchange and freight now ruling, are but little under last season's opening rates. There is some uncertainty in regard to the actual prices paid, but the following are currently reported to be correct, viz:—For Pehlings Tls. 25 to 33; Sa Yunes Tls. 22 to 24; Yung Hows Tls. 19 to 21; and Suey Kuts Tls. 21 to 24 (short). The following figures show reported arrivals and settlements of the new leaf to date:—Total arrivals of Pehling Congou, 56,000 boxes; Settlements Pehling Congou, 38,000 boxes. Total arrivals of Country Congou, 20,200 chests; Settlements Country Congou, 11,000 chests. Total arrivals of Pan Yong, 16,000 half-chests.

THE FAMINE IN SHANTUNG.

Translation of a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shantung:—

Tsi-nan-foo, 30th April, 1877.

DEAR MR. FERGUSSON,—I hope that you have already received my letter of 16th instant, and I therefore do not repeat here what I wrote in it. Yesterday, Sunday, at nine o'clock in the morning, just as we were going into Church to chaunt High Mass, your letter of the 17th arrived, and I was thus able to immediately offer up the Holy Sacrifice for our generous benefactors. Yesterday was for us a day of double blessings—for in the morning we received the sycee which the Committee sent us, and in the evening a most abundant rain fell from nine to eleven o'clock, which has revived the grain crops that had commenced to shrivel up owing to the great drought, and which lowered the price of all grain immediately, as the autumnal crops can now be sown.—May God be blessed for evermore, our good Father, who, while he chastises us, still extends his mercies towards us.

In this city the typhus is raging. On the 27th instant, I learned that in a house close by this residence there were a great many sick people, and I went to see them and found five families in the place, of whom fifteen persons were afflicted with the fever. I gave some alms to those who were in great want, out of the money you sent me; and then went to see some other houses where there were sick; and all those pagans implored blessings on their unknown benefactors. After this, other pagans came to ask me to help them and their sick families, which I also did. Up to the present time, only two persons in my residence have been attacked with typhus, and only four in the girls' orphanage; but at Hoong-gia-loo the fever has been terrible. Nearly every one was seized with typhus, and the Father Angelini fell victim to the disease, as I have already told you. At present, the lay brother Ottavio is laid down by this pestilence. At first I received both pagans and Christians in the house, and it was filled with them. A few days ago a pagan who was dreadfully ill, and who felt the internal burnings of the fever, got out of the house slily, and taking off his clothes threw himself into the well. Not seeing him in the room with the other poor sick, he was sought for. An orphan of eight years old said he had seen him going to the well, and so we lowered a man into the well and got him out half-dead, and he gradually recovered, and the next day his uncles took him away home to Chang-shan. His uncles came back to us, and tells us that his nephew is quite cured. It is evident that the cold bath in the well did him good, but I do not know whether the same remedy would be efficacious to all who are attacked by the typhus.

Padre Annibale, who has charge of the district of Tai-ghan-fu, writes from Pinin, a village of Seé-kou-shan, on the 17th instance:—"With the money which I collected from native Christians and with what you sent me, I have managed so that no Christian in this place has died of hunger, but it has been very near it. When I arrived in this Christian Settlement, I found an extraordinary misery, that nearly broke my heart at seeing these Christians so dried up—thin, and hardly able to stand on their legs; in rags, half naked; and at such a sight I could not help bursting into tears. Nor could I sleep that night, thinking how I could succour so many famishing people. In the morning I celebrated the Holy Mass, to obtain from the compassionate and sacred heart of Our Lord Jesus Christ, assistance and grace; and the Christians, at my instance, commenced to make a novena to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for the same purpose. Well! late in the same evening, I received your letter with part of the money which you had received from the generosity of the good and charitable European merchants, for the poor of Shantung, and we have all been relieved and consoled."

I am going to send two youths in a cart to Padre Deodato with some silver, and shall write to him how to distribute it in helping the famine-struck in his district.

Meanwhile let us pray to Our Lord for rain, so that the famine may cease.

Padre Giuseppe-Wan, writes to me on the 24th, from Puo-sin, that he had nearly used all the silver I sent him, and that he has given some of it to pagans who asked him for help. He says that at Lin-kiu many Christians have died of hunger, and that if he had received that money only ten days later, so that he could not have helped them, many families would have become extinct. He hired a mule cart to-day, to go quicker, for the Christians could no longer lend him their cattle to travel on. He asks me *for more help*, and I am now sending him a cart with 24 shoes of sycee, and it would have gone on, but the rain, which has so providentially fallen has prevented the carter from setting out on his journey. He adds that, "On his journey he was obliged to shut his eyes in order not to see the dead and the dying on the road." He says also that there are two Englishmen at Lin-kiu, who are giving 30 cash a day to the children and 50 cash a day to the grown-up people who are suffering from famine." (This is an allusion to Mr. Richards and Mr. Jones, who are distributing funds in that neighbourhood.)

In this city of Tai-man-fu, other two Englishmen have distributed a great deal of bread, and I pray that Our Lord may doubly reward them, if men are not grateful to them. Padre Wan further writes that unless rain falls, woe to us all! Let us, however, thank and praise God who has given this good rain, and I hope it may be general and that it will put an end to the desolating calamities of famine and fever. In many places they have been able to sow grain, and a good harvest might be expected. My experience teaches me that when the harvest is gathered in, many will die from over-eating, for having suffered so long from hunger they will eat the new corn with avidity, and will die of indigestion.

I beg you will thank in my name, and in the names of all the poor Christians whom the Committee's funds have assisted. They are true benefactors, for they have delivered many from death by their generous largesses. I pray that God may grant you every blessing, and I salute you affectionately.

ELIGIO COSI,
Vicar-Apostolic of Shantung.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Padre De Marchi:—

The Catholic Missions in the districts suffering from famine have more than six thousand Christians, the greater part of whom are living in misery. All that I can say about the number of those who have died from hunger, is, that in one village of 150 Christians, 40 died of famine, and you can judge from this of the rest. In the precincts of this city of Tai-nan-foo, during the last two months, about 7,000 persons have died from typhus arising from famine. This quantity of deaths is registered in the Government offices, which provided coffins and burial for them. These all came here from the famishing districts. Besides these, there are very many dead, and the number cannot be counted. The orphans, that the Catholic missionaries have saved are over 200. There are four orphanages—one for boys and three for girls. One of those was opened last September, as we foresaw the consequences of the famine. Nearly all these orphans, especially the pagans, will remain as a charge on our mission, even after the scarcity has ceased. Besides these, many sucking babes were distributed amongst our Christian families to be nursed, but a great portion died in a few days. Happily they received the grace of baptism before their death.

Until the month of July, no crops can be gathered in many places. There are forty-six Catholic mission stations in this Province, in which help is needed. At present we have no other means than those generously granted us by the charity of the Shanghai Committee. The ordinary means which reach us from Europe, through the societies for "The Propagation of the Faith," and the "Holy Infancy," are barely sufficient for our ordinary expenses. I cannot say precisely what amount of money would suffice to carry over our suffering Christians till the new crops come in; and, as I have above mentioned, we shall have to take care of the orphans whom we have received. I think, however, that with three thousand taels more, we shall be able to pull through, if the new crop is good.

PIER PAOLO DE MARCHI,
of the Order of St. Francis.

—*N. C. Daily News.*

SOOLOO.

The *Diario de Manila* of the 21st ult. states that the Spanish Government, being fully aware of the difficulties attending applying to the Sooloo Archipelago the administrative system which answered so well in the Philippines, intends to leave the solution of the Sooloo problem to time, free trade, free immigration, and extension of cultivation. The island of Sooloo being fertile and lightly timbered offers a wide field for the energies of immigrants. The Sultan, who, without any moral or material force, lives in the interior of that island, is, however, an obstacle to progress there, but it is easy to drive him out without any great exertion and compel him to take refuge amongst his Bornean subjects, whom the Spanish land and naval forces intend to let alone so long as they do not take a liking for piratical adventure. The sanitary condition of the Spanish settlement at Sooloo is improving, and although the Government is of opinion that everybody in Sooloo may now trade with whom they like or as they like, it will become necessary after a time, to ascertain in what manner, direct or indirect, Sooloo can contribute to defray the general expenses incurred on its account.

BALLOON ASCENT IN JAVA.

A correspondent of the *Straits Times*, writing from Batavia on the 6th inst., says:—As you have probably received the description written by Professor Rufus Gibbon Wells, the American aeronaut, of his first balloon voyage in Java, which occurred on April 22nd, you will doubtless be interested to learn that he is now away on a second voyage, again accompanied by Mr. O. J. Servais of the Café des Colonies. The ascent took place this morning, May 6th, at 10 o'clock from the Café des Colonies. Since the first ascent, Professor Wells has enlarged his balloon, until it now possesses a capacity capable of carrying up a number of passengers, but the Batavia gas is heavy and there is some difficulty in obtaining the quantity required and supplying the city at the same time. Just before starting this morning, when the car was being attached, a breeze sprang up which carried the giant balloon about with its immense volume of imprisoned gas in a manner quite terrifying to many of the spectators. In the meantime, Professor Wells, who is a man of true courage and many adventures, took his stand upon the circle, above the car in which Mr. Servais was standing, and gave orders for the men to let out the guide rope. Before they had loosed their hold, the balloon was carried into the top of a tree and crashed through the branches, apparently tearing the car loose with Mr. Servais in it; fortunately it cleared the limbs in a moment more, and they moved off, to use the language of aeronauts "in all the majestic dignity of ballooning." To the vast multitude of spectators it was a sight well worth seeing. At first a slight rocking motion could be seen in the balloon, something like that of a sailing vessel under a gentle breeze; a moment later it appeared so steady that many people thought it about to descend and carriages hurried on from every quarter trying to overtake it. It gradually ascended and was soon lost sight of in a cloud; some fifteen minutes later it reappeared, and looked like a golden sphere resting on a huge bank of snow white clouds; as expressed by one, it recalled the account of the translation of Elijah in his chariot of fire.

At six o'clock in the evening we were surprised by the return of the aerial voyagers. They reached a height of 13,000 feet, and travelled about thirty miles, striking several different currents. When about two miles high an accident happened to the valve which brought them down suddenly or they would probably have travelled across the island. Reports of their voyage and adventures will appear in the Batavia journals. Professor Wells thinks of making an ascent soon from the King's-square in Batavia on horseback.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.

Roman coins, tesselated pavement, and other objects of minor interest have just been found during the progress of drainage works at Caerleon-on-Usk, Monmouthshire. Caerleon is well known as the Isca Silurum of the ancients, the capital of Britannia Secunda, and the station of the second legion of the Augustan Army. The pavement now found is 30 ft. in length, and its breadth is estimated at 16 ft. It is composed of innumerable tesseræ, coloured red, green, yellow, grey, black, and white. The design is a floral one of elegant pattern, to which these numerous colours are well calculated to give effect. The pavement was found about five feet from the surface, and immediately above it lay a mixture of dressed stones and broken tiles, with an upper layer of charcoal, indicating that, in all probability, the building had been destroyed by fire. The pavement was laid in the usual bed of concrete, beneath which was a hypocaust, evident by the small pillars supporting the concrete. Unfortunately some portion of the pavement had fallen into the hypocaust and become much broken. The walls of the apartment were decorated with garlands of flowers. All that could be recovered of the pavement has been carefully removed to the local museum, which is already crowded with objects of antiquity found in the immediate locality. Four bronze coins of the reign of Vespasian have been discovered in a good state of preservation. Numerous bricks with the stamp "LEG. II. AVG.," fragments of black pottery, &c., have also been taken up. As the drainage works are extended it is considered probable that other discoveries will be made.

LOVE AND PILLS.

Since the suit of Bardell v. Pickwick no action for breach of promise to marry has been funnier in all its details than one which was heard recently in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. Amongst the pleas set up by the defendant in the case, not the least amusing was an allegation that he was a very peculiar person. Certainly the assertion was one that no one would be bold enough to deny, whether he regarded the actual appearance of the defendant or the evidence produced concerning his habits. It seemed that he had completely distanced the Malade Imaginaire of Molière, and had swallowed according to a reasonable calculation more than 54,000 pills in the course of 50 years. It did not appear what were the names or nature of these pills, nor whether they had been prescribed by any provincial M. Purgon, or taken hap-hazard at the discretion of the patient. The effect, however, either of the pills or of the malady which they were intended to cure, was that the sufferer had contracted a habit of yawning whenever he he answered a question—a practice which was supposed to have been deemed insulting by the jury who first tried the case. Another effect of this predilection for pills was the necessity of constantly visiting druggists' shops—shopping, in fact, as the invalid described it—in which occupation the plaintiff had aided and abetted him by her presence. Thus the declaration itself had been made in the back parlour of a chemist's shop while the loving pair were waiting for the pills to be made up. Such devotion to an aged and sickly gentleman seemed to commend itself to the judges as a strong argument in favour of the plaintiff's claim, and the action appeared again to be going against the peculiar person, when the whole state of the case was altered by some evidence proving that the same interesting young person who had so kindly attended upon the defendant had brought similar actions lately against two other gentlemen, and had in neither case shown any objection to compromise.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF EGYPT.

A correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Alexandria on the 31st March says:—The announcement by telegraph in *The Times* of the formal opening by the Khedive of the Freshwater Canal from Cairo to lake Timsah, on the 9th April next, must have interested all who remember the history of the Suez Canal. It was a portion of the original scheme to which M. de Lesseps lent considerable importance. In addition to the junction of the two seas, he proposed that a large freshwater canal from the Nile should communicate with the Egyptian Bosphorus, so as to secure the Company the profits of the local as well as the through traffic. Subsidiary objects were to be also served by this freshwater branch. The desert through which it would pass would be brought under cultivation. Water would be supplied for purposes both of drinking and of irrigation to all the district along the canal, as well as to the various towns of Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez. The plan, as devised, was not carried out. Political reasons against such a property being in the hands of the French were urged, the Government undertook the proposed canal, and, in the meantime, the water supply of the Suez Canal district was maintained by a small canal from the large conduit at Zagazing.

Interest in the matter was only short-lived. The success of the Maritime Canal was complete, and people forgot all about the proposed water communication with the Nile, which was to attract the commerce of Egypt. The work, however, was undertaken, and has very slowly advanced towards completion. It has now been endowed with new interest by quiet purchase of the whole undertaking by the Suez Canal Company. With his usual clearness of vision, M. de Lesseps saw how important the acquisition was; nor does he shrink from telling the world of its importance. The inauguration of the canal was postponed at his request until after the autumn inundation, in order that greater solemnity may be given to the affair. This purchase by a French company twenty years ago would have been opposed diplomatically, but now French influence in Egypt is not disagreeable to the English Government. Meanwhile M. de Lesseps has already contracted for such dredging and widening as are necessary to render the canal fit in every way as a means of transit, without transhipment, of all the produce of Upper Egypt. The political aspect of the acquisition is lost in the contemplation of the manifest commercial advantages. The canal is stated to be able to bring under cultivation 100,000 feddans (acres) of desert, in addition to carrying abundant water to the district along its whole course of 80 miles. It will also afford a means of communication between a large tract of the richest portion of Egypt and the ocean highway. The wealth of Upper Egypt, the grain, the beans, and sugar, will be put on board Nile boats and carried in the same bottoms to Ismailia. A mere glance at the map of Egypt will show how advantageous this new water-way will prove to all who are not hurried in the shipment of their produce. Since the Canopus branch was choked, Alexandria is only an oasis in the Libyan desert. The riches of the Delta lie away to the east. Ismailia, Port Said, and Damietta are geographically the natural outlets of Egypt, and Ismailia must receive a great impetus from this new canal. The Suez Canal dues may be heavy, the water transit may be slow, but goods from this district cost over 40s. a ton carriage to Alexandria, and speed at such a price is very dearly bought.

At present, however, grain, beans, and cotton seed can alone take the new road. All the steam presses are at Alexandria, and cotton for the present is sure to go that way. That city is not only the historical capital, but it is the centre of trade, the terminus of the railway system, the end of the Mahmoodieh Canal, and now its harbour is rendered perfect by the system of breakwater, mole, quays, and jetties. Alexandria will therefore continue to hold her own. Trade is very slow to leave an acknowledged market and centre. Neither Ismailia nor Port Said possesses either warehouses or cotton presses, and neither port is prepared for any great increase of its trade. Still, as the Alexandria merchants are beginning to buy where the crops grow, they will ship by whichever route combines cheapness and convenience, and there is no doubt that certain produce will be diverted to this rival road to Europe. Ismailia will be more benefited than Port Said. Lake Timsah offers space enough for a fleet of merchantmen; but new basins would be necessary at Port Said. The latter place is outside the railway system of Egypt, while Ismailia is on one of the main lines. Port Said is even outside the freshwater system, and its supply is pumped up through pipes from Ismailia. It lies in pure desert. Its meat comes from Syria, its vegetables from the Delta; but, as a port, it is capable of indefinite extension. A canal and railway across Lake Menzaleh have often been proposed, and would make it the principal port of Egypt, standing in a garden such as the Nile brings forth from the desert wherever it stretches forth its fertilizing arms. But it is the property of the Canal Company, and Egypt will do nothing for it. It is nothing but a coal depôt between desert and marsh, and so it will probably remain for some time to come.

The Capitulations or ancient treaties with Turkey, which bestow many privileges and immunities on foreigners resident in the Ottoman Dominions, are not always an unmixed benefit. Mr. Scrivener, the English Director-General of Customs, of whose talent and energy, by the way, all unite in speaking well, has found in these same immunities a serious stumbling block. In other countries vessels can be boarded in harbour by the Customs' authorities; here they cannot. Each country is inviolable in its ships, and its Consulate alone can interfere. Two singular instances of the working of this privilege are worthy of mention. A sailing vessel came into port and discharged all the cargo it carried for Alexandria according to its manifest. The next day Revenue officers observed tobacco, a Government monopoly, and therefore contraband, going over the ship's side into boats. They reported this to the Customs' authorities, and remained near the ship to watch proceedings. The discharge of tobacco naturally ceased. The Customs appealed to the Consulate to which the ship owed allegiance. The answer that the tobacco was for another port, and was discharged by mistake. The ship lingered in harbour, and, finally, one dark night succeeded in discharging all the tobacco, and sailed away in triumph. One more anecdote. Only a few days ago some small craft from Calabria arrived in harbour, and inquiry as to their object resulted in the discovery that they had gunpowder on board, also contraband goods, which they wished to land clandestinely. The city is in danger from the presence of the powder—200 barrels are is stated as the quantity—but the Revenue officers are powerless. The Consul alone can interfere, and all the authorities can do is to hover round the smugglers in the hope that they may seize the goods in case any attempt is made to land them.

FACTORY LIFE IN INDIA.

I alluded a few days ago, says a London correspondent, to the importance and the necessity of legislation in India for the benefit and protection of the children and women employed in factories in India. The matter, I believe, is at present receiving the serious attention of the Indian Government, and if the facts are such as are represented in a recent letter from India, which I have now before me, the sooner it is dealt with and a Factory Act passed for the benefit of those employed in the cotton factories of our great dependencies, the better it will be for our reputation as a humane and Christian people. The factories in the neighbourhood of Bombay run from sunrise to sunset, some 12 hours a day, with but one break for rest and meals, which should extend to an hour, but which, the writer asserts, most frequently does not extend to more than 15 minutes. Children of very tender years, many under eight years of age, are employed in these factories; and in addition to their long day's toil in the factory, these little children have not unfrequently to walk three, four, and in some cases seven, miles to and from their work. The writer of the letter I speak of paid a visit to some of the factories in and about Bombay, and he says that he was much struck with the squalid and miserable appearance of the workpeople. Many of the girls of 13 and 14 years of age are married and are mothers, and whose lives are one continued round of slavish drudgery. The factories in India run the entire week through the same long hours. There is no distinction either on Saturday or Sunday, and the holidays are rare throughout the year in which work is suspended.

The *Civil Service Review* states that the War Office authorities have determined to appoint an official custodian of the British graveyards in the Crimea, whose chief duty will be to see that the mounds beneath which rest the remains of our gallant soldiers, and their surroundings, are kept in proper order.

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

A committee has been formed in Italy for erecting a monument at Mantua to Virgil.

A fountain and statue are about to be erected in Devizes in memory of the Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, at a cost of £1,800.

Mr. E. D. J. Wilson, it is reported, will succeed the late Mr. Walter Bagehot as editor of the *Economist*. The editorship of the paper could scarcely fall into abler hands.

Galignani says that a translation of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley's works, dedicated to General Meredith Read, Minister of the United States, has been published at Athens in the Greek language.

Mr. Du Maurier, the well-known *Punch* artist, is suffering from a complainant in his eyes which threatens to interfere with his professional labours. His amusing, and in every way admirable, sketches have long been a prominent feature in *Punch*.

The *Chronique des Arts* announces that is well-known contributor, M. Henry Havard, has just discovered some very important documents relating to certain of the old Dutch masters. The results of these discoveries the *Chronique* proposes to publish from time to time.

At a meeting of the committee formed at Kidderminster to erect a memorial in memory of Sir Rowland Hill, the introducer of the penny postage system, it was announced that a local gentleman had offered £1,000 towards the purchase of the site. The fund now amounts to £1,700.

A fine statue in terra cotta of the late Prince Consort, by Theed, and generally considered to be one of that artist's masterpieces, presented to the town of Southampton by Sir F. Perkins, M.P., has just been mounted on a pedestal on a vacant piece of ground under the walls of the old Castle, near the platform, looking eastward down the Southampton Water.

A subscription has been raised at Oxford for the purpose of procuring a portrait of the able head of the Bodleian Library, the Rev. H. O. Coxe. The choice of an artist has not yet been made, and the matter has been referred to a committee consisting of the Dean of Christ Church, the Warden of Wadham, the Rev. St. J. Tyrwhitt, and two other gentlemen.—*Athenæum.*

Mr. Edward Bradbury, whose local sketches, signed "Strephon," are deservedly popular with the readers of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* and *Derby Advertiser*, is said to be engaged upon a work of fiction—a first attempt in the serial line—to be called "This Old Man's Daughter." The tale is to be one of modern life, and the scene will be laid amidst the sylvan beauty-spots of Derbyshire, praise of which "Strephon's" graceful and eloquent pen is never tired of proclaiming.

It has been known for some time that Prof. Friedrich is at work upon a truly comprehensive history of the Vatican Council. The first part of his work is already in the press, and may be expected to appear in the course of the summer. It will contain, or, rather, will introduce, the great Catholic scholar's exhaustive "Vorgeschichte." Many documents of the first importance, which have never hitherto been published, will appear in the first part. P. Neusser, of Bonn, is the publisher.—*Academy.*

The funeral of M. Madou, the painter, took place on the 7th ult. Many distinguished persons, Ministers, ex-Ministers, artists, and representatives of the King and Count of Flanders were present. The military honours were rendered by the regiment of Carabineers. Speeches were pronounced by M. Alvin, in the name of the Belgian Royal Academy; by M. Fincharde, in the name of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; by M. Vervoort, president of the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire of Brussels; and by M. Jottrand, the burgomaster of the suburb of St. Josse-ten-Noode.

The *Bristol Times* says:—The statues representing the four doctors of the Latin Church, that were removed from the porch of Bristol Cathedral, have found a resting-place on East Heslerton Church, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The church has been restored under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Street, and the figures of the four doctors have been placed one on each of the pinnacles at the top of the tower. The restoration has been carried out at the cost of Sir Tatton Sykes. So far, therefore, as eminence goes, the figures have gained by change of situation. There is a saying that "everything suffers by translation but a bishop," the four Latin Fathers, however, are another exception to the rule. Still it appears an odd place to put them—the top of a tower.

The *Academy* announces the death of the Russian author, Dmitry Ivanovich Rostislavof. His works, which are numerous, were all published anonymously. The first appeared (in Russian) at Leipzig in 1864, and discussed the "Ecclesiastical School in Russia." It was followed by "The White and Black Clergy in Russia." At that time it was difficult for the Russian press to handle such subjects, but the difficulty was diminished by the law of April 6-18, 1865, and Rostislavof was enabled to publish his books in Russia. After criticising the "Ecclesiastical Law Reforms and the Canons of Church," and discussing the mutual relations of "Bishops and Presbyters," he turned his attention to the Russian religious houses. His articles entitled "Our Monasteries" appeared first in the Moscow *Beseyeda*, a monthly magazine, and were then expanded into the work which, when it was published last year, attracted general attention, "An Attempt to Investigate the Possessions and Revenues of our Monasteries."

Two pictures by Turner have been offered, by bequest, to the National Gallery; they are small works, one of them being an example of the best and most masculine period of Turner's art, painted about 1803; it represents a "View of Calais from the Sea," with a French smack driving through a rough sea towards the harbour, with the land in grey vapour, the vessel heeling to the wind and the crew busy with the rigging. The other is a coast subject—shipping near the shore, and level sands and a smooth sea at evening—an effective and delicate example, not equal to the former. They are offered to the trustees in pursuance of the will of the late Mr. Harpur, a legal *confidant* and agent of Turner's, well known in connection with his testamentary dispositions. The trustees of the National Gallery have received an offer of a large and important painting, by George Morland, representing "A Farmer's Stable," and mentioned with praise by Morland's biographers as one of his best productions. It comprises horses, draymen, and other figures; was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1791, and has been, we believe, engraved.

Mr. Andrew Halliday died at his residence in St. Augustine's-road, London, N.W., on the 10th ult. Mr. Halliday, whose full name was Andrew Halliday Duff, was a son of the late Rev. William Duff, of Banffshire, and was educated at at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. His education completed, he came to London and devoted himself to literature. His first engagement was with the *Morning Chronicle*; he afterwards wrote for the *Leader*, and his essays having attracted the notice of Thackeray, he was invited to write for the *Cornhill Magazine*. From 1861 he contributed largely to *All the Year Round*, and many of his papers have been republished in a collected form. One tract from his pen, entitled, "My Account with Her Majesty," explaining the working of the Post-Office Savings' Bank, enjoys a very wide circulation. Of late years he devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature, and many of his pieces, whether original or adaptations, were exceedingly popular. For the last two years it had been painfully apparent to his friends that he was suffering from softening of the brain.

Under the title "A relic of the Past," Mr. McLean has just published a new etching by Mr. J. Lumsden Propert, which has for its subject the demolition of her Majesty's ship *Neptune*, in May, 1876, and which will recall Mr. Seymour Haden's well-known etching of the *Agamemnon*. The scene is laid off Charlton, on the Thames, and the old three-decker is drawn in broadside perspective, with her bows towering aloft towards the spectator, and with the crowned figure-head of *Neptune* still untouched by the destroyers. The foreground presents the usual arrangements of a shipbreaker's yard, crossed by cables by which the bulk is moored, and a few craft on the river, with buildings on the opposite shore, complete the picture. These slender accessories to the main subject are very skilfully and happily grouped in such a manner as to throw the bulk itself into prominence, and the effect thus produced is much enhanced by a break of light upon the vessel, admitted by a rift in the dark masses of cloud which are gathered all around. The "Relic of the Past" is the most considerable work which has yet been produced by Mr. Propert's graver, and, both in delineation and arrangement, it is of a high order of merit. Like Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. Propert is a surgeon in large practice. The size of the plate is 22 in. by 15 in., and it is printed by Mr. F. Goulding upon Whatman's vellum paper.

VIOLATION OF QUARANTINE.

Residents at the Mauritius, since the visitation of measles in that country and the decimation of Fiji, are morbidly in dread of measles. Great excitement was created, therefore, when it became known that Her Majesty's troopship *Orontes* had steamed into their harbour and moored without going into quarantine, or even flying the yellow flag, although there was measles on board. The English and French newspapers published specials denouncing Captain Seymour in the strongest language; the quarantine board assembled and passed a resolution begging the Governor to order the *Orontes* away, and censuring the captain for coming into the Mauritius, although warned by the pilot not to enter the harbour. Captain Seymour, on receipt of orders from the Governor, went into quarantine ground, and subsequently left without landing the 80th Regiment or embarking the Buffs, which the *Orontes* had been sent to do. When the *Orontes* reached Natal there were thirty-seven cases on board. Mauritians are complaining that the cost of double transit will fall on them.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

The fifth edition of Baron de Worms' book, "The Policy of England in the East," contains some interesting tables on the population and armies of the different European nations. According to these returns, the Ottoman Empire, inclusive of the tributary States, comprises 13,000,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Arabs, 600,000 Tartars, Turkomans, and Zingarees, 5,123,000 Roumanians, 2,000,000 Greeks, 4,800,000 Bulgarians, 500,000 Servians, and 800,000 Bulgarians professing the Mahommedan faith. In Servia there are 250,000 Roman Catholics, and 100,000 in Albania. Altogether, the population of the Empire reaches 52,092,068; but this is inclusive of nearly 11,000,000 Nubians, 5,000,000 Egyptians, and 8,000,000 Roumenians and Servians. In another table, the effective of the armies of the different Powers are stated as follows:—Russia, 1,789,571; Germany, 1,248,834; France (inclusive of the reserves and territorial army), 1,118,525; Austria, 964,268; Italy, 871,871; England, 655,808; and Turkey, 629,736. In the Turkish army there are 154,376 regulars to 475,360 irregulars, while in the other European armies, with the exception of England, there is about an equal proportion of active and reserved forces. In respect of fleets, France has 63 ironclad vessels, as against 61 possessed by Great Britain, but the latter Power has 449 other war vessels as compared to only 366 in the French navy. Russia has 31 ironclads and 124 other men of war; Turkey has 21 ironclads; Italy, 17, Austria, 12; Germany, 8; and Greece, 1. Montenegro has only 190,000 inhabitants, with an annual revenue of £5,000, but it has 26,000 soldiers—in other words, all the able-bodied men are under arms. The public debt of Russia exceeds £300,000,000, or half as much again as that of Turkey.

SUICIDES IN LONDON AND NEW YORK IN 1876.

By the law of chances (the *Lancet* remarks) there is a startling uniformity in the number of suicides recorded from year to year. In London during last year 298 cases of suicide were registered, corresponding identically with the number in 1875, and within three of the average annual number in the 10 years 1866-75, after correction for increase of population. Although more suicides take place during the winter than in summer, the quarterly numbers in 1875 did not vary widely; 83 and 77 were registered in the first and last quarters of the year, and 69 in each of those ending respectively in June and September. These 298 suicides were in the proportion of 8.5 per 100,000 of the population. Recently issued mortality statistics relating to New York during 1876 show that 150 suicides occurred in that city, equal to 14.1 per 100,000, or nearly double the rate in London. The New York statistics on the subject are in several respects more complete than those afforded by the Registrar-General returns here. With regard to the nationality of the New York suicides, it is worthy of comment that seventy-four of the 150 are said to have been Germans, twenty-one Irish, 9 English, while not more than 28 are owned as natives of the United States. Although without knowing what proportion of the population of New York are German born it would be impossible to determine the true death-rate from suicide therein, it may safely be asserted that the high proportion of suicides in New York, compared with that in London, is due to the suicides of Germans. The proportion of the different forms of death chosen by the suicides in London and New York differed in a remarkable manner. Twenty-three per cent. of the suicides in London resulted from drowning, and only 6 per cent. in New York. In London 22 per cent. were caused by cut-throat or other incised wounds, and 23 per cent. by hanging, whereas in New York the proportions were only 8 and 13 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, whereas in London the proportions of suicides by gunshot and poison did not exceed 6 and 19 per cent., they were equal to 28 and 35 per cent. in New York. Drowning, hanging, and cut-throat, the three favourite forms of suicide in London, do not appear to have corresponding attractions for those stricken with suicidal mania in New York, who far more generally choose poison or the revolver.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 28th May.

No change to note in the rate for ordinary chests of Old Patna, sales of which are given at $565; but for select chests the rate has been to-day $572½. In other kinds nothing reported.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/11½
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/0
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0¾
- Credits, at 6 months' sight .... 4/0¾ to 4/1
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight .... 4/1 to 4/1¼

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 231

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 231

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 73¾
- Private, 30 days' sight 74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—24 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$750 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,450 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$220 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$143 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 50 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON MAY 28TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Cuttlefish—20 bags, at $18.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Japan White Wax—100 cases, at $11.10, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

White Wax—8 pieces, at $56.30, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

White Sugar—150 bags, at $3.20, by Tai Foong Shun to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—300 bags, at $5.50, by Tai Foong Shun to local trader.

Vermicelli—80 bags, at $9.60, by Tai Foong Shun to travelling trader.

Animal Tallow—20 packages, at Tls. 5.9.5.0, Hing Tai to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—20 bags, at $12.70, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.

Gamboge—3 cases, at $50.00, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.

May 28th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.050
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.990
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.976
Thermometer—9 A.M.	76
Thermometer—1 P.M.	77
Thermometer—4 P.M.	75½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	75½
Thermometer—Maximum	77
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	74

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON	Leucadia	Mearns	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lalla Rookh	Hender	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Albert Russell	Carver	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Thomas Lord	Hall	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	New Era	Sayer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Highlander	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Fleetwing	Guest	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Madura	Stanton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Ocean (str.)	Jaques	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. Do.	Helena	Snow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Novelty	Colliver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Cyphrenes (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 31st inst.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Pearl (str.)			Man Hing Chan	On 31st inst.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	A. Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 2nd prox., at daylight.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	J. C. Babot		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Hernandez		Messageries Maritimes	On 9th prox., at noon.
YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, &c.	Elgin (str.)	Millar	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Tanais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Glamis	John Key	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On 1st prox.
Do.	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Mortemart	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 31st inst.
AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI	Taiwan (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

May 28th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.95	30.02	29.91	29.95	—	—	30.08	30.06
Ther'oter attached	77.0	76.0	—	—	—	—	71.4	69.6
Direction of Wind	E	ENE	SE	W	—	—	SW	N
Force	3	3	3	1	—	—	4	1
Dry Thermometer	77.0	76.0	79.0	76.0	—	—	75.2	62.6
Wet Thermometer	71.0	71.0	74.0	72.0	—	—	64.8	61.5
Weather	c.m.	o.c.	b.	o.c.r.	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tenths, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E. N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. F. Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. T. Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

PRIME SWEET MILK CHEESE, EDAM CHEESE, AMERICAN HAMS and BACON. Small Kegs SALT PORK and BEEF, SOUR KROUT, in Stone Jars. SALT HERRINGS, in Tins. SPARKLING MOSELLE, $7 per Doz. CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Doz. Case, $10. CLARET, 1 Doz. Case, $2.50.

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1m 7151

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

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NOTICE.

GEO. SMITH AND COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.

Price Lists on application.

GEO. SMITH & Co.

Agents at
- AMOY .... ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
- FOOCHOW .... Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
- CANTON .... Messrs. GEPP & Co.
- YOKOHAMA ... ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.

3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

435 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

SAYLE & CO. BEG TO SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK:—

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in GAUZE MIKADO SILKS.

LACE STRIPE JAPANESE SILKS.

PLAIN and STRIPED LUSTRES.

MOHAIR SICILIANS.

WHITE and COLOURED HAMBURG NETS.

FANCY COLOURED GRENADINES and GAUZES.

The BEST MAKE of BLACK GRENADINE, Guaranteed to wear well.

NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS.

PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.

FANCY STRIPED FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

KANDA and YOSEMITE STRIPED CAMBRICS.

WHITE and COLOURED NIAGARA CAMBRICS.

WHITE BRILLIANTES and PIQUES.

DAMASSE CAMBRICS.

FRENCH PERCALES and CRETONNE CAMBRICS.

COLOURED DRESS LAWNS.

GALATEA STRIPES and LINEN MATS for Children's Wear.

WHITE and COLOURED BATISTE.

NEW DESIGNS in LINEN, CAMBRIC, and PIQUE COSTUMES.

EMBROIDERED HOLLAND, PRINTED CAMBRIC, WHITE BRILLIANTE, and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.

RICHLY EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

LADIES' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, just arrived from Paris.

BOYS' and GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S WHITE PIQUE WASHING HATS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and BABY LINEN.

INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES.

SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS.

WHITE and STRIPED SILK, THREAD, and COTTON HOSE.

CHILDREN'S THREAD and COTTON SOCKS.

INDIA and HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.

DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY, by FIRST-CLASS HANDS.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, "WEISSLACK."
- $19 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
- $18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES."
- $18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
- $8 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
- $7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
- $5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
- $6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON,
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
HONGKONG,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

806 Hongkong, 23th May, 1877.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"CYPHRENES,"

will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

807 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

will be despatched on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

798 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

792 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMAZONE"

Commandant Mortemart, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

793 Hongkong, 25th May, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Teheran* with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

784 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

785 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"OCEAN,"

Captain Jaques, will LOAD TEA at FOOCHOW for the above Ports at the OPENING of the COMING SEASON.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque

"NOVELTY,"

Captain Colliver, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

732 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE A1 American Bark

"HELENA,"

Captain Snow, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

1m 729 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"FLEETWING,"

Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

1m 802 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"HIGHLANDER,"

Hutchinson, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

791 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship

"MADURA,"

Stanton, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

768 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"ALBERT RUSSELL,"

Captain Carver, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

617 Hongkong, 21st April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"NEW ERA,"

Sayer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

663 Hongkong, 28th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"THOMAS LORD,"

Hall, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

657 Hongkong, 27th April, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"LALLA ROOKH,"

Hender, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

667 Hongkong, 30th April, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship

"LEUCADIA,"

Mearns, Master, will load here, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

614 Hongkong, 20th April, 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON, DIRECT;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *GWALIOR*, Captain J. C. BABOT, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 8th June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th May 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

• Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 24th, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

- ADELA, British bark, Beattie.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
- ALBERT RUSSELL, American bark, Carver.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- ANNA, German bark, Jessen.—W. Pustau & Co.
- AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, Thomsen.—Meyer & Co.
- CANAAN, British bark, Manson.—Borneo Co.
- CARRICKS, British ship, Carr.—Meyer & Co.
- CAURA, German bark, Timmer.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
- CHAMRON, KAMBYE, Siamese bark, Moller.—Kien Tye Loong.
- CHRISTIAN, German schooner, Stehr.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
- ELLEN RICKMERS, German bark, Weydemann.—Melchers & Co.
- E. VON BEAULIEU, German bark, Schneider.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
- FLEETWING, American ship, Guest.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
- GADSHILL, British steamer, Ranton.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- GEYFE, British ship, Roberts.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
- HANNAH LAW, British ship, Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
- HELENA, American bark, Snow.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
- HONGKONG, German 3-m. schooner, Oom.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- JAPAN, German schooner, Walter.—Siemssen & Co.
- LALLAROOKH, British bark, Hender.—Gas Company.
- LEICESTER, British ship, Caddy.—Borneo Co.
- LEUCADIA, British ship, Mearns.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- LIVINGSTONE, German bark, Mueck.—Siemssen & Co.
- LYDIA, British bark, Youngson.—Order.
- NEW ERA, American ship, Sawyer.—Messageries Maritimes.
- OCEAN, British steamer, Jaques.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- PRESTO, British bark, Laidman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- ROSA BOTTCHER, German bark, Schultz.—W. Pustau & Co.
- ROTTERDAM, Dutch bark, Dik.—Melchers & Co.
- THOMAS LORD, American ship, Hall.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- T. L. SWEAT, American bark, Griffin.—Meyer & Co.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

1y 1145 July 20.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Yokohama, Hiogo, and Nagasaki.—Per *Elgin*, to-day, the 29th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Amoy, Taiwanfoo, and Tamsui.—Per *Taiwan*, to-day, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Cyphrenes*, on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 4.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 6 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GWALIOR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 1st June,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
- 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 2nd June,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
- 10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, till
- 11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
- 11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
- 11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "*AVA*," will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 9th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 8th June,
- 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 9th June,
- 7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
- 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
- 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
- 11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
- 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter), Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom viâ Marseilles by French Packet, or viâ Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or viâ Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent. on all Stamps purchased.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To British Offices, 5lb.
PATTERNS.—5lb. if without intrinsic value.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c., 2lb.
PATTERNS.—8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.

Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

Extracts.

TO MY OWN MARY.

I feel my spirit humbled when you call
My love of home a virtue:—'tis the part
Yourself have played has fix'd me; for the heart
Will anchor where its treasure is; and small
As is the love I bear you,—'tis my all,—
The widow's mite compar'd with your desert.
You and our quiet room, then, are the mart
Of all my thoughts;—'tis there they rise and fall.
The parent bird, that in its wanderings
O'er hill and dale, through copse and leafy spray,
Sees nought to lure his constant heart away
From her who gravely sits with furled wings,
Watching their mutual charge. Howe'er he roam,
His eye still fixes on his mossy home.

CHARLES COWDEN CLARK.

LOVE'S REVEIL.

Love in a lethargy once slept
A week without awaking;
And day and night his mother wept,
As if her heart were breaking.
The Graces pinched the boy in vain;
He never felt their stinging—
They sang to him a Paphian strain;
He slept through all their singing.
To Jove at length the goddess soared,
Most miserably crying,
"Oh, save my son, Heaven's mighty Lord!
The God of Love is dying."
"To earth," said Jove, "once more repair,
And cease your cries and weeping;
A friendly leech will meet you there,
Who'll cure Love's over-sleeping."
Venus flew back; the boy was free;
For Jove, on special mission,
Had sent him green-eyed Jealousy,
Juno's own State physician.
The cure, much worse than the disease,
Olympus shook with laughter;
For Love was never at his ease,
And never slumbered after.

JOHN SHEEHAN.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND HIS OUTSIDE SUPPORTER.

The Duke of Hamilton, in days of yore, was a staunch supporter of the Eglinton Hunt Meeting, where he was always pleased to see his colours to the front. I recollect (says a correspondent) some few years since of hearing a capital anecdote respecting His Grace when attending this meeting. It is so thoroughly characteristic of the man that I cannot restrain from giving it. At the time that the cup came on for decision, a drunken backer was leaning over the rails, and behind him was standing the Duke. The drunkard, quite unconscious as to who was in such close proximity, gave vent to his feelings in this strain, only in place of blanks most expressive adjectives were used. "If the—— Duke don't ——hic—win—hic—this—— race—hic—I'll kick him." Then came a tap on the shoulder, and the duke himself put in—"What was that you said?" It was repeated, the jovial Scot adding, "and, if he wins I'll stand him champagne." "My man," said the duke, "I am the Duke of Hamilton, and there will be no need of your carrying your threat into execution, for my horse, The Elk, has just won. You will, however, keep your promise, and stand me champagne." With open mouth the astonished backer gasped, "What, am I to have the honour of drinking champagne with a living duke?" He did, though, and, I believe, thoroughly enjoyed it. But the story does not stop here. Later in the day His Grace won a second race, and, spying his inebriated "follower," went up to him, and insisted on returning the "drinks." At first the other was obdurate, and wished to pay again; but the Duke insisting, he eventually gave in, and for the second time in his life had the privilege of drinking champagne with a "real live duke."

WHIRLPOOLS.

On the east side of Central America there is a large bay or gulf called the Gulf of Mexico, and in these parts the rays of the sun are very powerful, for Mexico is in the torrid zone. This being so, the water in the gulf becomes quite warm, and a large quantity of aqueous vapour or invisible steam is formed, and rises into the air. To make up for this loss the cold water from the North Pole flows towards the Gulf of Mexico, and at the same time a current of this warm water flows in a north-easterly direction across the Atlantic Ocean, and runs round Great Britain and Ireland and so to the coast of Norway. Another current of water comes from the North Cape, and runs in among the many islands near the same coast, and, owing to the shape of the bottom of the sea there, and to some other causes, a whirlpool is formed where it meets the Gulf Steam between the island of Vœroe and Moskenosoe, which is called, in Norwegian the "Maelstrom," and at particular times of the tide it is very dangerous, especially to small vessels. When a ship is caught in the current it is drawn quickly to the centre of the whirlpool, and twisted round and round, and if the current be very strong, it may even be sucked in and drawn down. There is another well-known whirlpool in Europe, just off the coast of Italy, called Charybdis, the danger of which was much exaggerated by the old Latin poets, it being in reality much smaller than the Maelstrom. There is, however, a dangerous rock on the same coast near the whirlpool, called Scylla; and the Romans had a proverb about it, for when they got into a difficulty, and in trying to escape from it were met by another, they said it was like trying to avoid Scylla (the rock) and falling into Charybdis (the whirlpool). This is somewhat equivalent to our proverb of "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire."—*Little Folks for April.*

SINGULAR CHESS ANECDOTE.

In Colonel Todd's magnificent "Annals of the Gallant Rajpoots of Western India" the following anecdote is related:—"While the Rana or Prince of Mewar was meditating an attack on the fortress of Ootalla, two of his principal clans disputed about the Herole, or leading of the vanguard—the Suktawuts claiming it from indisputable bravery, the Chondawuts from hereditary right. The contest was likely to be decided by the sword, when the Prince, with good tact, decided 'the Herole to the clan that first enters Ootalla!'—a decision neither of the gallant rivals could object to.

"The Chondawuts, carrying ladders, traversed a swamp and assailed the walls; but their chief, in leading the escalade, was laid low by a ball. Meanwhile the Suktawuts had attacked the gateway, and their leader depended upon the elephant he rode for forcing it in, but the projecting spikes deterred the animal. His men were falling thickly around him, when a distant shout made him fear that his rival was succeeding. He descended from his seat, placed his body against the spikes, and ordered the driver, on pain of death, to propel the elephant against him! The gate gave way, and over his body his clan rushed to the combat! This heroic sacrifice was too late, however, to gain the prize in view, as the previous shout announced the corpse of the Chondawut chief being within the walls. On falling from the shot, as before related, one of his reckless followers, commonly called, for his daring, 'the mad chief of Deogurh,' rolled the body in his scarf, tied it on his back, and, scaling the walls, cleared the way with his lance, and tossed the body over the parapet, shouting aloud, 'The vanguard to the Chondawuts; we are first in!' The clan re-echoed it, and, rushing madly on, the walls were in their possession, when the Suktawuts entered. Two Mogul chiefs of note within the fortress were deeply engaged at chess when the assault was announced, but, confident in the strength of the walls, they continued their game, nor desisted until the stronghold was taken. They were surrounded by armed Rajpoots, when (probably knowing their fate) they coolly begged to be allowed to finish their game. This was granted, but the loss of their own chiefs having steeled the hearts of the captors the Mogul leaders were afterwards put to death."

MUSIC AT THE PLAY.

We have frequently heard of late discussions respecting the orchestra at the theatres. Some even go so far as to advise doing away with the band entirely, while, as we know, the orchestra has been already placed out of sight at several popular establishments. For ourselves, we should be sorry indeed to lose the orchestra. We confess to a sneaking kindness still for the gentlemen of the band, and feel more interested in them when we can see them. There is something cheerful and exhilarating in the sight of a violinist who handles his bow as the jolly young waterman did his oar, that is, "with skill and dexterity." We like the animated action of the trombone—when not too near; and there is something stimulating in the sight of a couple of drumsticks going rub-a-dub like lightning. We love that preliminary flourish with which the flute is refreshed when taken out of its case by the gentleman about to "tootle" thereon; and from our infancy we have retained our admiration for the deep notes of the double-bass. Then the tuning-up pleases us as much as it did the Turk, although we do not go quite so far as to say we like it better than the overture. But, alas! modern audiences do not enter into our enthusiasm, and a remark we heard the other evening from a playgoer in the pit no doubt expresses the feelings of many under similar circumstances. The drama had reached a somewhat exciting stage. The heroine was involved in one of those complicated situations so dear to Mr. Boucicault, and expectation was on tip-toe as to how she would escape from the clutches of the villain, when "twiddle, twiddle," went the violin, followed by other instruments, the particular passage being intended to convey—musically—an idea of intense horror, agitation, suspense, &c.; but the gentleman in the pit didn't like it, and he uttered these memorable words, "Bother the fiddle, let us hear what she has to say." Now it was not complimentary to the violinist, who led the band, yet we were compelled to admit—mentally, of course—that the impatient critic had reason for saying "Bother the violin" just at that moment. The "twiddle, twiddle," was clever enough in its way, but, as the heroine was obliged by the situation to speak in a low tone so that the diabolical personage seeking to take away her life should not overhear her, there was the chance while the music continued of her remarks being lost upon the audience, and a certain amount of dramatic interest sacrificed in consequence. It is, we strongly suspect, the want of more harmony between the arrangements of stage and orchestra that has led to the band being popped under the stage, or behind the scenes, or up in the flies, or at the wings, or in fact wherever room could be found for them. In some cases, no doubt, the simple cause has been want of room. A play has proved very successful, and the theatre has not had sufficient accommodation in the stalls; whereupon the ready-witted manager has added another row to the stalls by the simple expedient of putting the orchestra out of sight. But what we mean by want of harmony between stage and orchestra is simply this—the band has played when music was a hindrance instead of an advantage; besides that drawback, it has happened many a time, as our readers well know, that the kind of music chosen was not at all appropriate. We remember once seeing "Virginius," and during the pathetic scenes between father and daughter we were treated to music more suited to a country circus in which the "Bounding Brothers of the Bosphorus" were performing some of their "daring feats on a bare-backed steed." Under such circumstances, we felt inclined to echo the sentiments of the gentleman who said "Bother the fiddle, let us hear what she has to say." A move in the right direction has been made at the St. James's Theatre, where the play, "The Danischeffs," being a Russian story, the musical conductor has had the good taste to make a choice selection of Russian music. The band plays popular Russian airs, mazurkas, &c., and the effect is very good indeed. The tone of the piece is not destroyed by the introduction of some senseless quadrille upon "Tommy, make room for your Uncle," "Don't wake the baby," "The same old game," and such incongruous melodies, having nothing in harmony with the drama under representation, and during the progress of the play we do not have the orchestra thrust upon us at every turn; consequently when we do hear it, the music comes as a welcome contrast and fills up the intervals between the acts most agreeably. What is wanted to maintain the credit of "Music at the Play" is a more careful selection of piece and greater attention to the playing. English musicians can generally play in time and in tune; in fact, Mendelssohn said that English musicians, as a rule, had greater natural gifts than those of most other nations. Surely, then, it would not be difficult to exercise a little discretion as well as skill, for it is tyrannous to have a giant's strength and to use it like a giant. This outcry against the orchestra would never have arisen had the orchestras in our theatres kept place with the musical cultivation of the present day. Every where choral and other societies are making the people at large familiar with music of a higher class, and yet, in many cases the theatrical orchestra plays in about the same style, and also a similar kind of piece, to those in vogue half a century ago. We can testify ourselves to having heard the same piece played a score of times within a few weeks. Who can wonder that playgoers become weary of the orchestra? The evil is not past remedy. Orchestras competent to play an ordinary waltz or a commonplace set of quadrilles can, if they like to take the pains, play music of a higher character. Most of the better kind of music can easily be obtained, arranged for large or small orchestras, and the additional expense in these days of cheap music cannot be very great. We have made these remarks in no spirit of detraction, for, as we have said, we like to see and hear the orchestra at the theatre. If properly managed the band is an agreeable and useful feature in the list of attractions, and many a play is heightened in effect through the introduction of good music. By selecting better music, and avoiding the coarseness of which we have complained, we should soon cease to hear people speak with contempt of "Music at the Play."—*The Era.*

THE GAIN OF LOSS.—A SHAKESPERIAN ILLUSTRATION.

"And a rich fellow enough, go to; and a fellow that hath had losses."—Much Ado about Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1. A friend of mine asked a man the other day how he had been getting on lately. "Very well, thank you, sir, for I have had a great many losses this year," was the reply. The speaker was the town-crier of Margate.—*Notes and Queries.*

THE PLEASURES OF GOING OUT.

In the evening I went with my mother to a party at old Lady Cork's. We started for our assembly within a few minutes of Sunday morning. Such rooms—such ovens! such boxes full of fine folks and foul air! in which we stood and sat, and looked and listened, and talked nonsense and heard it talked, and perspired and smothered and suffocated. On our arrival, as I was going upstairs, I was suddenly squeezed flat against the wall by her potent grace, the Duchess of St. Albans. We remained half an hour in the steaming atmosphere of the drawing-rooms, and another half hour in the freezing hall before the carriage could be brought up; caught a dreadful cold and came home; did not go to bed till two o'clock, with an intolerable face-ache and toothache, the well-earned reward of a well-spent evening.—"*Fanny Kemble,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

WANTED, A BISHOP.

An eminent divine of the Church of England felt himself aggrieved by some remarks which had appeared in one of the most rabid of the religious journals, and called upon the editor for an explanation. During the interview the editor took occasion to defend the dignity of the paper, and, to clinch the matter, said, "I assure you we have a dean upon our staff." "Ah!" replied the canon, "that may be, but a *bishop* is what you want." "Indeed! how so?" exclaimed the editor. "Why, you see," returned the canon, "most of your statements require *confirmation.*"

DOWN ON THEM.

Theodore Hook, at a dinner-party one day, was charged with stealing from a farce written by one of his friends the expression, "You are down upon me, as the candle said to the extinguisher." He immediately proceeded to show how little he was under the necessity of stealing by supplying the same species of witticism to everything that was said to him for the next half hour, *e.g.*—"You are very pressing, Dean, as the filberts said to the nutcrackers. Pray pass the wine," he continued, "though I'm sorry to trouble you, as the pin said to the periwinkle." "Bravo, Hookems," shouted the Dean; "you must give up your plan of going abroad; we can't afford to lose you." "Oh, it will be all the same one hundred years hence, as the American aloe said when it came into bloom." "But your song, Hook; only a few verses." "You really reduce me to extremities, as the rat said to the trap which cut his tail off. I've a bad cold, but will try my best, and hope to come off with flying colours, as the English general said when he ordered his niggers to retreat. If I attempt a stave, don't make a butt of me."

"GENERAL" SERVANTS.

"General" servants have mostly had experience of more branches of service than one. They know something of cooking—many are very fair cooks—they understook housemaids' work, and have almost always begun as nursemaids. The wages vary, according to attainments and locality, number of family, size of house, &c., from seven or eight to sixteen pounds a year. Sometimes the wages are modified to arrangements which require them to find their own tea and sugar, beer, &c., as well as by a variety of special circumstances which cannot well be enumerated. The highest wages are usually asked by good plain cooks, and managers willing to assist in housework if help be given in rough cleaning, such as boots, knives, washing, &c. For all purposes of comfort a good servant, even though her wages should be high, is the cheapest and most likely to settle in her place. It should be borne in mind that a good servant consumes no more than a bad one. She destroys less, and is less liable to throw herself out of place, arguing rightly that 20 situations can be had at £12 a year, against one of £15 and upwards. Besides, a shrewd servant is sensible enough to know that in a single-handed place a number of comforts are enjoyed which would be denied where there are several servants. Many families are prevented from engaging one good general servant because they consider their position requires that two domestics should be kept. We think, however, that in this, as in everything else concerning life, the rule holds good that true happiness does not consist in our regulating our household according to the supposed fancies of our neighbours, but according to what we know to be our own tastes and requirements.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

SOME TRIUMPHS OF POOR MEN.

It is not a little remarkable that most of the mighty works of the world have been accomplished by poor men, but men so thoroughly absorbed in their labour as to ultimately exercise the most wide-spread influence. David Livingstone, for instance, and Smith, the Assyrian explorer, have recently shown that it is not wealth which makes a man famous. Livingstone, who opened up the interior of Africa, and whose memory is so fresh that it need not be dilated upon, was a factory boy. Sir William Herschel, who made so many discoveries in astronomy, actually came to England when a youth from Germany as a street-musician. It was a great step when he became organist to the Octagon Chapel at Bath. Unable to buy a telescope, he made one, and while in these humble circumstances discovered a new planet, then called the Georgium Sidus. From that moment he became famous; but it is certain that it was not the hope of public applause that sustained him previously, but pure love of science. Jenner, again, the inventor of vaccination, which at this moment is being so carefully enforced in London, worked for twenty years in the obscurity of a country village before his theory was accepted; and in addition was bitterly satirised and scorned. Sir Humphry Davy was an apothecary's apprentice, and at first worked at his ideas with no better materials than such small pots and bottles as he could find in the kitchen. There is a whole muster-roll of celebrated names in science of men poor in their youth, whose disinterested labours, pursued under every difficulty, have afterwards yielded benefits to the world at large. The steam-engine itself was brought into practical use by James Watt, who had to earn his daily bread by making mathematical instruments and repairing fiddles, and indeed seems to have been glad to get almost any employment.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

HORSES IN THE BLUES.

The horses are now supposed to enter the regiment at three years of age, but it may be presumed that it sometimes happens they are passed in somewhat older, and, as the records would show, occasionally younger. A few years since two-year-olds, and even yearlings, were accepted; but that is altered now. At first the youngsters do little else but exercise; but as they advance in strength they are gradually drilled and trained to the duties of soldier life, like recruits, which, not having experienced any different business, they take to as kindly as though they had been "to the manner born." Some of them are so intelligent they could go through the manœuvres of a school parade, or even field day, without a rider to guide them. Military routine, with its scrupulous care and regularity, appears to suit them well; for they mostly look fat and hearty, are said to be singularly free from the ills that horseflesh is generally heir to, and live to an age far exceeding the average of those engaged in other walks. Different regiments are differently managed. Some cast their horses at a fixed age—in the Royal Artillery, for instance, at 12; but in the Queen's Blues they are retained as long they have a single leg to stand on. On walking through the stables we observed several acknowledged to be 22 years; and the chances are some are as much as 24. These old soldiers carry their age remarkably well, and can show as well on parade now as when they were ten years younger, and do the same amount of work. On entering the regiment every young horse is numbered, assigned to a troop—of which there are eight, lettered A, B, C, onwards—and named after the initial letter. Thus the horses in A troop are christened Acorn, Archer, Amy; in B troop, Bluster, Blinker, Bullet; in C troop, Cato, Ciara, Cora, and so on. Their numbers and names, together with their age at the date of joining, colour, and distinguishing marks, and any little peculiarities, are entered in a book kept for the purpose, and a card, neatly printed, with the name, age, height, and date of joining is affixed to the stall of each; these cards are revised every year.—*Live-Stock Journal and Fancier's Gazette.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 28th May, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, 40 ,,	,,	2.90 a [illegible]
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 101.60
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	101.00 a 113.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	112.00 a 124.00
,, Bombay		76.00 a 78.00
[illegible]nts	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
[illegible] Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.65 a 3.90
,, Brocades Do.	,,	3.75 a 3.90
,, Damask Do.	,,	5.30 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	,,	2.10 a 2.16
,, 14 lbs.	,,	2.50 a 2.60
,, 15 lbs.	,,	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	,,	1.50 a 1.65
,, 8 lbs.	,,	1.80 a 1.85
,, 8½ lbs.	,,	1.90 a 2.45
,, 9 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.65
,, 10 lbs.	,,	2.85 a 3.30
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	,,	1.30 a 1.45
,, 24 ,, & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.45 a 1.90
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	,,	2.05 a 2.10
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	,,	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.55 a 0.62
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.77
,, Light Red	,,	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	,,	2.30 a 3.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
,, Figured 24 ,,	,,	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.25
,, ,, 3 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.21 a 0.22
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.23
,, Gentian	,,	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 64 a 60 reed	per piece	1.05 a 2.10
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.30 a 2.45
,, 68 a 80 ,,	,,	2.50 a 3.15
,, 600 ,,	,,	3.50 a 3.65
,, 7,000 ,,	,,	3.[illegible]0 a 3.55
,, AA	,,	1.65 a 1.70
,, EF	,,	6.05 a 6.10
,, MH	,,	4.75 a 4.90
,, EL	,,	5.45 a 5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Brocades	,,	2.60 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.90
,, 8 lbs.	,,	3.00 a 3.05
,, 9 lbs.	,,	4.10 a 3.50
,, 10 lbs.	,,	5.20 a 5.80
,, 12 lbs.	,,	6.10 a 6.30
Camlets, 333	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
,, 33	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, 3	,,	[illegible]
,, BBB	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, AAA	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, LLL	,,	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
,, Medium	,,	1.08 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.80 a 8.90
,, HH Scarlet	,,	9.00 a 9.05
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.60 a 8.70
,, H Scarlet	,,	8.70 a 8.80
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figure	,,	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	,,	14.60 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	,,	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.83

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.00 a 3.10
,, Hoop	,,	3.60 a 3.55
,, Bar	,,	2.60 a 2.75
,, Wire	,,	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	,,	7.80 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	,,	7.50 a 7.80
,, Lead, LB	,,	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	,,	61.00 a —
,, American	,,	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	3.00 a 4.10
,, Swedish	,,	5.30 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	,,	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
,, Plates	per box	5.77 a 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.50 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	,,	1.70 a 1.85
,, 2nd ,,	,,	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	,,	0.83 a 1.10
,, Camphor	,,	15.20 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	,,	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	10.50 a 11.00
,, ,, Yellow	,,	47.00 a 48.00
,, Hankow, White	,,	55.40 a 55.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per picul	$3,900 a 4,000
,, 2nd ,,	,,	650 a 800
,, 3rd ,,	,,	170 a 250
Brimstone	,,	2.75 a 2.80
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	,,	7.40 a 16.50
Camphor, packed	,,	10.00 a 10.50
,, Baroos, clean	,,	4,800 a 5,000
,, Refuse	,,	2,600 a 3,300
Cardamoms, Superior	,,	145.00 a 150.00
,, Inferior	,,	19.50 a 19.90
Cloves	,,	9.00 a 17.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	10.75 a 10.15
,, Sydney	,,	9.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	,,	25.00 a 29.00
,, Red	,,	24.50 a 25.00
,, Nails	,,	23.50 a 28.80
Cotton, Shanghai	,,	16.80 a 16.30
,, Bombay	,,	17.00 a 16.50
,, Shantung	,,	16.20 a 16.00
,, Ningpo	,,	16.60 a 16.00
,, Tientsin	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Tungchow	,,	16.80 a 16.00
,, Calcutta	,,	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	,,	5.20 a 5.30
,, Siam	,,	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	,,	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	,,	34.50 a 36.[illegible]
,, ,, without bones	,,	13.00 a 14.50
,, Chauchow	,,	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	,,	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	,,	Tls. 2.8.5 a 3.3.0
,, Red	,,	,, 3.2.0 a 3.7.5
Dried Lily Flowers	,,	11.00 a 11.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	,,	250 a 300
,, 7 a 8 ,,	,,	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.50 a 1.60
,, American per barrel of 100lbs.		3.10 a 3.50
,, ,, ,, of 200lbs.		6.90 a 7.05
Fungus	,,	28.50 a 29.00
Flints	,,	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	,,	200.00 a 235.00
,, ,, 2nd ,,	,,	100.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	,,	Tls. 13.0.0 a 14.5.0
,, Superior		Tls. 21.5.0 a 21.6.0
Hemp, Hankow	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, Siam	,,	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	,,	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	,,	5.50 a 5.60
,, 2nd ,,	,,	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	,,	43.00 a 51.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	13.00 a 12.50
,, ,, ,, middle	,,	8.20 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	7.40 a 7.50
Peas, White	,,	2.60 a 2.60
,, Green	,,	2.60 a 2.80
,, Black	,,	2.42 a 2.47
,, Yellow	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Green Beans	,,	2.40 a 2.45
Pearl Barley	,,	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	,,	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
[illegible]	,,	10.00 a 14.75
Rhinoceros Horn	,,	2,800 a 3,000
,, Mother	,,	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.82 a 1.85
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.09 a 1.71
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	1.88 a 1.91
,, Saigon	,,	1.60 a 1.74
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	5.65 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, Cut	,,	3.85 a 3.95
Sesamum, White	,,	5.60 a 5.80
,, Black	,,	2.85 a 2.90
Sharksfin	,,	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	,,	27.00 a 29.00
,, California	,,	11.50 a 12.00
Stockfish	,,	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
,, Banjar	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	,,	14.00 a 14.50
,, Black	,,	7.95 a 8.20
Betel Nut	,,	3.25 a 3.63
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	3.20 a 3.75
,, South Seas	,,	13.50 a 14.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.80 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	,,	5.20 a 5.45
,, ,, Dark Brown	,,	4.70 a 5.00
,, West Coast, Dark Brown	,,	— —
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	5.45 a 5.60
,, Candy	,,	8.95 a 9.05
,, ,, Foochow	,,	9.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	8.60 a 9.50
Walnuts	,,	5.25 a 6.85
Wheat, Tientsin	,,	1.75 a 1.85
,, California	,,	1.85 a 1.88
Wood Oil	,,	Tls. 8.1.5.0 a 8.2.0.0
Pea ,,	,,	6.1.3.0 a 6.1.5.0
Tea ,,	,,	$0.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Cyphrenes	May 24	Wood	Brit. str	1280	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Saigon
Danube	May 2	Clancey	Brit. str	591	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Deucalion	May 28	R. J. Brown	Brit. str	1630	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, &c.
Dona	May 23	John Steele	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Elgin	May 25	Miller	Brit. str	900	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Yokohama
Fame	—	Scopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Flintshire	May 21	Thomas	Brit. str	1243	A. MacG. Heaton	Saigon
Gadshill	May 22	Renton	Brit. str	1245	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Norna	May 27	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Ocean	May 19	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Sado	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Taiwan	May 26	Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Tanais	May 22	Reynier	Fren. str	1735	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	May 26	Ashton	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Adela	May 8	Beattie	Brit. bk	353	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
A. Russell	Apr. 13	Carver	Amr. bk	762	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Anna	May 17	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Augusto	May 17	Thomson	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	
Canaan	May 21	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co	
Capella	May 25	Andersen	Swed. bk	307	Order	
Carricks	May 10	R. Carr	Brit. sh	916	Russell & Co.	
Caura	May 21	Tiemer	Ger. bk	689	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ceres	May	Specht	Ger. bk	420	Wieler & Co	Coumong
C. Kamrye	May 25	Moller	Siam. bk	430	Kien Tye Loong	
Charité	May 2	Hervé	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	Touron
Chinaman	May 20	McKenzie	Brit. bk	690	D. Lapraik & Co	
Dauphin	May 28	Lelionnaixis	Fren. bg	337	Order	
Ellen Rickmers	Apr. 28	Weydemann	Ger. bk	307	Melchers & Co	New York
E. von Beaulieu	May 20	Schneider	Ger. bk	835	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fifeshire	May 25	R. Ness	Brit. sh	750	Order	
Fleetwing	May 7	Guest	Amr. sh	829	Olyphant & Co	New York
Glamis	May 21	John Key	Brit. bk	1150	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
G. Adolph	Apr. 20	Neumann	Ger. bk	300	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Gryfe	May 24	T. Roberts	Brit. sh	1073	D. Lapraik & Co	
Gaston Auger	May 22	Gaillard	Fren. sch	301	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Hannah Law	Apr. 28	R. Greig	Brit. sh	1299	P. & O. S. N. Co	
H. & Mary	May 8	Smith	Brit. bk	3[illegible]6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Helena	May 4	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Hieronymus	May 24	Biehl	Ger. bk	425	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Highlander	May 13	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Hongkong	May 20	Carl Oom	Ger. sch	208	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Hope	May 25	Boutton	Brit. bk	454	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hydra	Mch. 27	F. Oest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Irazu	May 25	Peirce	Brit. bk	327	Chinese	
Iris	May 18	Kütar	Ger. bk	506	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jacatra	May 25	Dirksen	Dut. bg	310	Russell & Co	
Japan	May 25	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Lalla Rookh	Apr. 20	Hender	Brit. bk	814	Meyer & Co	London
Leicester	May 24	Caddy	Brit. sh	1309	Borneo Co	
Leucadia	Apr. 12	Mearns	Brit. sh	896	Meyer & Co	London
Livingstone	May 23	Marck	Ger. bk	530	Siemssen & Co	
Loiterer	Apr. 20	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lydia	May 19	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Order	
Madura	May 11	T. Stapton	Brit. bk	970	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
M. Selchan	May 24	Gerstenberg	Dan. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	
New Era	Apr. 25	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1147	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Novelty	May 7	Colliver	Brit. bk	375	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Presto	May 17	Luidmun	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rhoda	May 24	Vincent	Brit. bk	252	Chinese	
R. Bottcher	May 21	Schultz	Ger. bk	398	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rotterdam	May 25	L. T. Dik	Dut. bk	760	Melchers & Co	
San Lorenzo	May 23	Madariaga	Span. bk	220	Remedios & Co	
Stracathro	May 18	Millar	Brit. bk	1159	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Thos. Lord	Apr. 12	Hall	Amr. sh	1315	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Tullochgorum	Apr. 20	Musson	Brit. sch	175	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
T. L. Sweat	May 7	Wm. Griffin	Amr. bk	550	Meyer & Co.	Iloilo
Victory	May 22	Whiting	Brit. bk	212	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Western Chief	May 26	Hewer	Brit. sh	750	Meyer & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Christian	May 7	Stehr	Ger. bk	283	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Busse	May 21	Bran	Ger. bk	520	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Vesta	May 7	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amoy	May 26	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
An-lan ‡	—	Godail	H.I.C.M.	g.-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g.-b.		
Chun-tung	—	—	H.I.C.M.	g.-b.		
Fei-hoo	—	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g.-b.		
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g.-b.		
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.-b.		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 26th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Spark ‡	—	G. Lefevour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	—	Amaral	Port. g.-b.	400		

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 25th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Arabella	May 20	Pearson	Brit. bk	665	Dircks & Co	Amoy
Hammonia	May 18	Weller	Ger. bk	393	Dircks & Co	Chefoo
Oceanus	May 20	Breckwoldt	Ger. sch	329	Dircks & Co	
Wega	May 7	Mahl	Ger. bk	395	Dircks & Co	

AMOY.

In port on 24th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alma	May 6	Lord	Brit. bk	402	Boyd & Co	
Assens	May 6	Vendel	Dan. bk	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	Taiwan
Candace	May 11	Meinschien	Ger. sch	254	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
Catharina	May 6	Loose	Ger. bk	359	Pasedag & Co	Keelung
Charley	May 6	Inokay	Brit. bk	250	Chinese	Tamsui
Diana	—	Jacobsen	Ger. bg	163	H. A. Petersen & Co	
H. Armitage	May 7	Mailler	Brit. bg	233	Boyd & Co	
Maria	May 8	Touchard	Fran. bk	387	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Minstitlan	May 8	Edwards	Brit. bg	210	Chinese	
Nicolaus	May 8	Stolken	Ger. bg	196	Pasedag & Co	Chefoo
Velox	May 10	Mulder	Dut. sch	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Wodan	May 14	Meyer	Ger. bk	440	Pasedag & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 20th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Lady Bowen	May 6	Fox	Brit. bk	892	Chinese	Shanghai
Wm. Manson	May 6	King	Brit. bk	366	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Woollahra	Apr. 28	Barneson	Brit. bk	942	Chinese	

SHANGHAI

In port on 20th May, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Cap Horn	May 2	Matzen	Ger. bk	389	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cutty Sark	May 8	Tiptaft	Brit. sh	921	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Kents Bank	May 9	Williams	Brit. sh	1004	Bryner & Beyfuss	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Union	May 16	Barry	Brit. bk	555	Boyd & Co	

NEWCHWANG.

In port on 1st May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Willie	Apr. 29	Badmock	Brit. bk		Order	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 16th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
A. C. Western	May 5	Winsor	Amr. bk	740	H. Allen, Jr.	
Benedicta	Apr. 27	Jansen	Ger. sch	250	Chinese	
B. Castle	May 8	Heath	Brit. bk	591	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Caroline	Oct. 14	Miller	Dan. sch	55	Captain	
Flying Spur	May 12	Croot	Brit. bk	735	L. Kniffler & Co	
Haze	Apr. 14	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Isaacs Bros	
San Francisco	May 9	Lamke	Ger. sch	263	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Syringa	Apr. 20	Patridge	Brit. sch	242	Grosser & Co	

MANILA.

In port on 17th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
A. Llyods	May 4	....	Amr. bk	510	Martin, Dyce & Co	
Antioch	May 12	....	Amr. bk	986	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
Caranjah	May 9	....	Brit. bk	891	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Carmen	May 12	....	Span. bk	23[illegible]	M. Franco	
Christian	May 12	....	Brit. sh	960	F. Richardson & Co	Channel
Gaspar	May 8	....	Brit. bk	830	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Hermann	Apr. 9	....	Ger. bk	223	Tillson, Hermann & Co	Liverpool
Humboldt	May 13	....	Ger. bk	390	J. French & Co	Shanghai
Kingleader	May 7	....	Amr. sh	1183	Martin, Dyce & Co	New York
L. of the Isles	Apr. 20	....	Span. sh	656	Smith, Bell & Co	London
N. Constante	May 11	....	Span. bg	203	L. Clavo	
W. Australian	May 11	....	Brit. bk	599	Smith, Bell & Co	New York

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Yokohama
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	En route to Chefoo
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Shanghai
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Singapore
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Amoy
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Lieut. A. H. Boldero	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, [Bart]	Tientsin
Lily	screw sloop	3	85	Com. Cochrane	Nagasaki
Magpie	double sc. gun vl.	3	—	Com. Chas. V. Anson	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Chinkiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Foochow
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	En route to Amoy
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Hankow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Singapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain B. W. Bax	En route to Nagasaki
Thistle	double sc. gun vl	4	120	Com. Pusey	Kobe
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ashuelot	Amer. g.-b.	—	—	Commander Geo. H. Perkins
Shen-chi	Chin. gun-b.	—	—	—Wade
Patino	Span. trans.	1200	—	Don Juan Rapallo

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Bombay	May 3	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Lunna			Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by D. Warres Smith, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.